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TILLET'S EXPERIENCE.

He Comes in Contact With New Trades Unionism.

HE FINDS IT IS NOT ENGLISH.

Pittsburg Workingmen Hear What He Has to Say and Then Voice Their Emphatic Protest Against the Whole Labor Fakir Crew—Garland Punches and is Punched—Tillet Tries Again, But His Song of Praise for the Pirate Crew Headed by Gompers, is Drowned With Cheers for the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A.—Pat Dolan Who Vilified the S. L. P. at Miners' Convention Stays Away.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 18.—The organized scabbery of Western Pennsylvania with Ben Tillet in the foreground had an engagement with the buzz-saw of the fighting S. L. P., Friday, January 17th and sawdust and splinters flew in all directions.

The "famous" English agitator, the fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. convention, held at Scranton, last December, Ben Tillet, was billed to speak at Old City Hall, Pittsburg, Thursday, January 16th.

Pat Dolan, president of the Pittsburg District Mine Workers' Union, was chairman of the meeting, but owing to the slim attendance and to the fact that numerous "red buttons" were in the hall it was decided to postpone the meeting until the following night. Ben Tillett was introduced to help adjourn the meeting. He stated, "that it was just as easy to speak to five thousand as one hundred." He hoped all present would come to hear him the following night. He said that he was a reformer. "Some men serve their country as soldiers, others as poets, still others as statesmen, but as for myself I would rather be a reformer than a statesman." Again he invited all present to come the following night to hear him. "Bring your friends with you and we will have an interesting time."

On Friday night nearly all of the delegates to the bricklayers' and miners' conventions which are in session in Pittsburg this week, were present at the meeting. Some of the "leading" lights in the labor fakir movement were also present. "Mother" Jones, M. T. Tighe, secretary of the Amalgamated Association, Duncan first vice-president of the A. F. of L., M. M. Garland ex-president of the Amalgamated, Swartz and Flinn national organizers of the A. F. of L. Dodds secretary of the U. M. W. of District No. 5, Uriah Bellingham vice-president of District No. 5 and a host of others.

Every "prominent" local labor fakir, from Garland down to Louis Goaziou, was present with the single exception of Pat Dolan, who evidently did not have sufficient courage to face the "red button" brigade, and according to report had suddenly been taken "sick."

The meeting opened up with Dodds as chairman. He introduced "Mother" Jones as the first speaker. She made her regulation sympathetic speech, urging her "poor little children" gag and a few references to "Socialism" and fearing a repetition of a previous experience decamped with all possible haste as soon she left the stage. She evidently has taken a lesson from Gompers and had "to catch a train."

Then Tighe was introduced. He excused himself from explaining the conditions in the Amalgamated Association, because he had a sore throat. And he said it would not be right for him to speak because he had cancelled engagements owing to that sore throat. He took up about twenty-five minutes telling about "his sore throat."

Then the chairman introduced Ben Tillett as the greatest "labor leader" in Great Britain and the greatest speaker connected with the labor movement in the world. Tillett as a speaker is an improvement on the last English delegate, Curran, and the American labor fakirs in general. He has a good voice and is a good actor. For a man that is as big a hypocrite as Tillett is, must be an actor.

But Tillett was up against it this time and he was told that the wicked S. L. P. men were present and he trimmed his sails accordingly. He did not dare to offend the pure and simplers present and ambled around in every conceivable direction.

He told of the "power" of the British Trade Union. Told of the many "great things" it had accomplished for the workers of Great Britain. He then roasted Mark Hanna and Andrew Carnegie (but did not say a word about the resolution passed by the Miners' Convention thanking Carnegie for a hospital). Then he hinted at the necessity of political action by the workers, spoke of the "power of labor," and told how they had taken the women and children out of the mines and how they had taken the children out of textile factories, etc., etc.

With all of his talk, he never even hinted at the solution of the labor problem.

After Tillet was through speaking, Comrade Markley, of the S. L. P., arose and the way he drew the fakirs on was rich. He scored Shaffer and his Paine's Celery Compound, which tickled the fakirs on the platform immensely. They did not know Markley, and when he showed his colors he had them all on the jump. When he branded Gompers and Dolan as fakirs, and gave reasons why, the faces of the fakirs on the platform were a sight to behold.

One of the "gang" tried to raise a point of order on Markley. But he found that three-fourths of the audience were with the S. L. P., and the cries "sit down!" "sit down!" came from all parts of the hall, and the point of order man wisely subsided. Markley continued, and in a masterly manner cauterized the A. F. of L. from the top down, and showed that the labor leaders outside the ranks of the S. L. P. are traitors to the working class. The appaluse up to this point was very weak, none of the speakers being able to arouse any enthusiasm, but when Markley mentioned the Socialist Labor Party, it was as a match touched to a magazine. Cheer after cheer resounded through the hall, and for fully three minutes the faking crew on the platform listened to the enthusiastic huzzahs in support of the only workingclass political organization in existence. The fakirs saw that they were up against it, and "Political Job" M. M. Garland tried to sneak out of the hall.

Comrade Goff halted Garland and tried to induce him to stay. Garland walked over to Goff, called him a liar, at the same time hitting him on the chin. Then some of the S. L. P. men gathered around the combatants to see fair play. Garland received a blow in the face, and the Surveyor of the Port of Pittsburg found temporary refuge on a lot of chairs. He gathered himself up and sneaked out of the hall.

The crowd meantime was cheering and howling for some of the S.L.P. men to speak. In about fifteen minutes order was restored. [illegible] times Chairman Dodd [illegible] the meeting; but the meeting would not be adjourned. Tillett started to speak again, and said that "the English socialist movement would not act in this way. With your tactics you can't attract the men you should" (meaning labor fakirs). A voice cried out: "What about Gompers?" Tillett said: "I believe Gompers is thoroughly honest." This was greeted with cries of "Traitor! Scab! Scoundrel! Shame!" and hisses. The fakirs on the platform for fully three minutes could do nothing but listen to the fierce denunciation of the prince of labor fakirs, Samuel Gompers.

When the first squabble took place a number of the labor fakirs led by first Vice-President Duncan sneaked out of the hall.

The meeting broke up while Tillett was trying to sing the praises of Sam Gompers. The crowd stopped cheering for the S.L.P. long enough to hiss the fakirs as they left the platform. A voice called for three cheers for the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. They were given with a will. Thus does the "Buzz Saw" of the Fighting S. L. P. strike terror to the heart of Organized Scabbery. We await the next.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

ON TRADES UNIONISM.

Capitalist Paper Takes Note of Corregan's Lecture.

Trades unionism, its present condition and what it should be, according to the ideas of the Socialist Labor Party was discussed last evening at Saengerbund Hall by Charles H. Corregan of Syracuse. Mr. Corregan is not by any means unknown in Utica. He has spoken in this city before and on the same subject. Yet his words were attentively heard last evening by those who assembled. He is at present advocating the principles of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, a body which seems to have new ideas in the handling of difficulties which arise between labor and capital, and which differ radically from the methods of conducting strikes at present in vogue with labor unions. Mr. Corregan compared the two systems and did it ably. He said that when issue comes between capital and labor there are three whips which the employer may use to force labor to capitulate to the terms he may see fit to dictate: Starvation, the problem of the unemployed who take the place of the workingman who goes out on strike, and the political power and civil protection which is afforded the capitalist in fighting the strikers. Mr. Corregan said that he could show that the "pure and simple trades union" is not as pure as it is simple, by calling attention to the fact that they attempt to fight capital with capital and, by building up big treasuries, try to starve out the employer. The illustration furnished by the striking Watertown machinists, who got only $6,000 of the $50,000 which they thought they had in the national association treasury when their time of trouble came, was used with good effect here. The other two heads were likewise compared. The speaker said that the old system had received its death blow in the first year of the new century, having lost time and time again, and that the new is bound to replace it. The system which Mr. Corregan advocates differs from the policy of the trades union, in that it does not build up big treasuries and relies on men and brains rather than on money in time of trouble; and that it admits politics and hopes by a system of education to train the workingman to vote for his own good.—Utica (N.Y.) "Press."

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WEAVERS STRIKE.

FALL RIVER MEN FIGHT LENGTHENING OF THE CUTS.

Claim That They Are Robbed Wholesale at Sagamore Mill—A "Labor Law" That Contains the Usual Joker—"Union" Solidarity Attitude of the Loom Fixers.

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 15.—A strike that has been brewing for the past five or six months took place Monday morning at Sagamore Mill No. 1. The weavers quit and the entire mill had to be shut down at noon. The cause of the strike was the same old game so often played by the Fall River capitalist mill owners. For some time the weavers have been complaining of over-length cuts. That is the pieces of cloth are lengthened. For instance the weavers of this city recognize 45 yards as the standard length. Recently on measuring some of the cuts they found them to average a little short of 49¼ yards. One cut was found which measured 59 yards. As the weavers are paid by the cut it will be readily understood how they are further robbed by the lengthening of the cuts.

The length of the cut is supposed to be governed by one of those beneficient things called a "labor" law. It is known as the Weavers' Particulars Law. This law was passed by the capitalist government with the sanction of the labor lieutenants of capitalism, known as "labor leaders," but more properly termed labor fakirs. This law is supposed to be for the "protection" of the weavers. This law is supposed to enable them to know just what work they have turned out, and what they are earning on any given style of weave as they go along. This is not the way it works, however, for the reason that there is a little joker in the law which allows the mill owner to have a minimum or intended length and a maximum length. The difference which he announces as a length and the maximum which he may reach is generally three yards, or 46 yards minimum, 49 yards maximum. The plea made for minimum and maximum lengths is that it allows of material over length being worked up. The owners claiming that they cannot measure the raw material to exactness. But they certainly can come nearer to it than three yards. But with the aid of this little joker and the connivance of the Organized Scabbery this is just the point at which the owners can commit larceny on the workers because for the over-length no wage is paid at all.

On a plain print loom running from 180 200 picks per minute it takes about thirty-five minutes to weave that three yards. Thus that "labor law" is responsible for the weaver giving thirty-five minutes time to the company without a cent in return.

Take an eight loom weaver who is taking off about 48 pieces per week, three yards on every piece gives the mill owners a little over three entire pieces per week for which they pay absolutely nothing for labor.

The weavers of the Sagamore mill tried to get the cuts made shorter, but without avail. Then they tried to get pay for the overproduction. They were told by Superintendent Burke that the cuts did not average 49 yards and if they did, it was the fault of the slasher tenders in putting on the wrong gear. Burke feigned great surprise when told that one cut of 59 yards long had been found, and said he did not believe it. The weavers then held a shop meeting and voted to strike.

A few of the men belong to the pure and simple Weavers' organization. They got their secretary, Whitehead, to come down to the mill but the superintendent would not have anything to do with him. He said, however, that he would meet with a committee of the operatives. A committee was sent. They laid their grievances before the superintendent. They complained of the bad warp and fillings furnished, the unsanitary condition of the closets and the over-length of cuts. He promised to rectify some of the grievances, but as to the cuts—no never.

The action of the Loom Fixers in the matter has been typical of pure and simple unionism. They are affiliated with the so-called United Textile Workers of America and with the A. F. of L. The weavers voted to strike on the 10th, thus giving the loom fixers ample time to prepare for it. Yet on the morning of the strike the loom fixers appeared for work. Their interests are bound up with the interests of the weavers, as they are paid by the number of pieces the weavers take off, so that to shorten the cuts would be to increase the wages of the loom fixers.

Rumors of Shoe Strike.

Rumor to the effect that a strike had taken place at the factory of Hanan & Co. were rife in Brooklyn yesterday The trouble, it was said, was over a non-union shoeworker. According to the stories current, a committee had waited on the firm and asked for the discharge of the non-union man, it is said they were told to go back and tell those who had sent them that if there was any discharging they could consider themselves discharged. The stories conuld not be confirmed by the reporter.

CHARGES AGAINST MITCHELL.

Former Employe in National Office Creates Sensation.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan., 21.—Charges against President Mitchell, Secretary Wilson and the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America were the first order of business before the convention this afternoon, and the unexpected announcement that the charges would be taken up caused a flurry of excitement in the convention. President Mitchell explained that the charges were made by Miss Millie Meredith, an employe in the national office. The convention then went into closed session, with William D. Van Horn, of Indiana, in the chair.

Miss Meredith was escorted to the hall, and carried with her the typewritten charges. She insisted upon reading them herself. The reading caused considerable excitement.

The young woman's statement concerned the alleged shortage of former Secretary-Treasurer Pearce, and alleged that President Mitchell and Secretary-Treasurer Wilson did not give out all the facts concerning Pearce's actions, and that they "wilfully lied" to the miners' committee a year ago. She demanded an investigation of the books, to see how much Pearce's alleged shortage really was. She intimated that both Mitchell and Wilson sought to protect Pearce, and for that reason did not give out all the facts, and charged that Pearce frequently presented bills for double the amount of purchases. She also said that Pearce's "extra money" amounted to $2,000 a year, while Mitchell and Wilson reported that he had taken only $160. Miss Meredith declared that Mitchell allowed Pearce to go away as a "sick man" and send in his resignation from French Lick Springs.

At the conclusion of Miss Meredith's statement, Secretary-Treasurer Wilson denied its truth, and said it was the outgrowth of spite. Miss Meredith, he said, was recently let out as assistant secretary. She is the young woman to whom a gold medal was presented for discovering the Pearce shortage. Following Mr. Wilson, President Mitchell made it known that he wished to reply to the charges, but after a parliamentary exchange, the convention took a recess for dinner.

Fakirs Not Successful.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary to-day ordered a favorable report made on the nomination of Francis E. Baker of Indiana, to be United States Judge for the Seventh Judicial Circuit. The nomination has been pending several weeks. There was a contest between Indiana Senators over over the judgeship, and when Mr. Baker, the candidate of Senator Beveridge, was named bythe President, the friends of unsuccessful candidates and the labor fakirs in Indiana announced their intention to oppose his confirmation by the Senate.

The main objection of the labor fakirs was that Mr. Baker's who is United States District Judge in that circuit, had issued injunctions against the strikers at Hammond. Another cause of complaint was that the son would have to pass on appeals taken from decisions rendered by the father in the court below.

The committee to-day, after reviewing the matter, found no reason for unfavorable action and reported accordingly.

Favorable reports were also ordered on the nominations of Richard Sloan and Fletcher M. Doan to be Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Arizona.

NO CHANGE IN LYNN STRIKE.

One Man Turns Traitor And is Branded.

Lynn, Mass., Jan. 16.—The morocco workers' strike continues just the same—only one glazer having gone back so far. This fellow, who is a Greek, and whose name is Harry Brown was the man who wanted to kill off all the scabs who came here to take the strikers' places. After finding that the organization would not allow him to execute his plot he went back and scabbed. The strikers are just as firm as ever and are nearly all working except about 30 at the most. They have made arrangements to run a dance to-night and have sold over 1,000 tickets at 25 cents apiece.

Kelly sends for the committee every other day and seems very anxious to settle the strike, but the men stand for the same conditions as when they were locked out. It cost the local about $40.00 to keep Brown, who is now scabbing, out of jail.

Must Accept Reduction or Get.

Derby, Conn., Jan. 18.—Indignation has been caused here over the treatment by the Sterling Company of twenty-five of its most skilful employes. Most of the men have been with the company for ten years and eight of them from thirteen to thirty-five years. They say they were given the alternative recently of accepting a reduction in their wages of from one-third to one-half or of seeking positions elsewhere.

Most of the men have resided here with their families for years and have acquired comfortable homes, but they have been compelled to leave town and seek work elsewhere. The reason assigned by the company is that it will give up the manufacture of organs and purposes to devote itself exclusively to the making pianos. It is only three years ago that the company built a large addition to its plant to increase its production of organs. It sold 900 organs in 1901.

The men say that there was just as much work for them as ever, but that the company offered them wages upon which they could not support their families.

DOLAN'S ANNUAL SHOW.

IT WAS HELD IN PITTSBURG LAST WEEK.

To Cover Up the Reason Why His Enterprise Is Losing Ground Pat Blames the Socialist Labor Party—Says It Is Disrupting the "Yoonyin"—Machinery Is Doing the Trick.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 17.—Pat Dolon's annual show opened here this week. It is called the convention of the United Mine Workers. Pat is the president of the organization for this district. It is evident that the S. T. & L. A. is bothering Pat, for in his annual address he made certain accusations against the Socialist Labor Party. Pat says the Party is trying to disrupt his "yoonin." Here is what Pat had to say on the subject "A party known as the 'Socialist Labor party' has caused considerable trouble. The followers of it have tried persistently to disrupt our union. They try to create the impression that every man connected with the United Mine Workers' office is dishonest. I will advise our people to watch those men very closely, because it is our opinion now, and has been for some time, that those men are paid for the purpose of destroying our labor unions. We have requested them to go into disorganized sections, and try to bring about a union of the working men at those places, but they absolutely refuse to do this."

This, of course, is untrue and Pat knows it served to cover up the real reason of why the "union" is losing ground.

The real reason is that Pat's pure and simple organization is unable to cope with the problem of machine mined coal. This, the following paragraph from his address proves:

"For many years we have contended that the differential between hand-picked coal and machine-mined coal was too great, and that we should have it adjusted. When machines were first introduced in this district some of the operators made a public announcement that if they would reveive ten cents per ton less than hand-pick mined coal that they would be satisfied, and would be able to make money. There was only a very small percentage of the coal mined at the time I refer to by machine; in fact, about 5 per cent. would be the limit and the hand digger at that time would not give any attention whatsoever to coal mined by machinery. Their contention was that it would take all of their time and energy to get a price for hand mined coal, and as a result they neglected this one great question of coal mined by machine. The operators have not only that 10 cents hat they used to refer to, but they have increased the differential to nearly double that amount, and as there is nearly 80 per cent. of the coal of this district mined by machinery I think it is time in this district should be adjusted, particularly the differential between thin and thick vein coal mined by machinery, as it is just about as hard to load a ton of coal in the thick vein as it is in the thin, and our miners receive about 8 cents per ton less for the former, and we would recommend that this grievance be removed."

The "union has awakened rather late to the importance of machinery in the mining of coal. But it is going to tackle in pure and simple style. Of the ninety resolutions before the convention the majority pertained in some way or other to the uestion of machinery.

A great step forward was taken on the uestion of night schools. Pat wants night schools for the miners. Education, would solve many of the mine problems! Pat recommended that the miners unite at the polls to defeat any candidate known to be opposed to night schools.

The development of machinery in mining "has made necessary" a lot of changes in the constitution. Amendments galore were adopted, but the machines will still remain in the mines to displace labor.

The machinery of the "union" was also overhauled. The constitution committee reported favorably that article 3, section 5, of the constitution be amended as follows: "All newly-organized locals must be organized at least three months and have two months' dues paid, prior to the month in which they are entitled to representation therein." Previously the locals had to be organized but two months prior to conventions and the measure which was unanimously gives Pat an extra month's dues.

Recorder J. O. Brown sent a letter of "welcome" to the convention. Pat read the following answer to the recorder, which is worthy of being embalmed:

"Allow me on behalf of the delegates representing the miners of the Pittsburg district, assembled in their twelfth annual convention, to return our sincere thanks to you for your cordial congratulations and extending to us fraternal greeting on behalf of the great city of Pittsburg, which city you well represent.

"You say that you extend the greetings to our horny-handed and daring men that are left behind; without eulogy, in behalf of our people I must say that they are honest; they not only fearlessly follow daily their very dangerous employment, but at a time when our late lamented President, of the United States, William McKinley, called for volunteers to defend this country against Spain, a larrger proportion of them, according to the population of our people, responded to that call and went fearlessly to the front to face the bullets of the enemy.

"I just thought, on behalf of my people, that it would be well to call this to your attention. The majority of our people are good, law-abiding citizens and are at all times willing and ready to do their duty to defend the institutions of this country. Again let me thank you for your cordial invitation and wish that this greatest center of industry in the world will continue to grow greater, and that you, as the representative of the people of this great industrial center will use your honorable and high office for the best interests of the people."

This letter was signed by P. Dolan, president; U. Bellingham, vice-president; William Dodds, secretary and treasurer, in behalf of the delegates in convention representing the miners of the Pittsburg district.

Coroner John G. Fitzgerald of Washington county, then addressed the convention. The coroner gave the miners some "advice," particularly as to precautions that should be taken. Fitzgerald said that the operators had a man to take notes at all inquests and advised that the miners in the various localities appoint one of their number to do likewise. Miners, he said, should take an interest in this matter as some coal diggers will lie at inquests and perjure themseleves for fear of losing their positions.

One of the pathetic incidents of the conventoin was a rising vote of thanks tendered to Pat for his "interest" in the organization.

TELEPHONE GIRLS.

The Requirements Needed for Nerve Racking Business.

Work at the telephone switchboard is woman's work, judging from the number employed and the qualifications required, but few women can do it. Of 1,400 applicants for employment by the telephone company in one city last year, about 140, or 10 per cent., were selected as capable, or with faculties developed sufficiently to warrant trial. Age, health, size, temperament, general appearance and acuteness of perception were considered in the selection of each new operator.

The telephone girl must be neat in personal appearance, about 5 feet 5 inches in height, between 16 and 20 years of age, in good physical health, with good eyesight, able to write legibly, speak distinctly, and, most important of all, have quickness of perception. Each applicant must give proof of quickness in receiving mental impressions and acting upon them. Stumblers are eliminated quickly. Two weeks' work at a switchboard will tell the story of a girl's adaptability.

Considerable depends, of course, on the advantages of education and methods of discipline. Experience has shown that graduates, not too long from school, make the best operators. They have not been in ruts, their minds are alert and active, and they have been subject to discipline. A girl with a husky voice must go home right away. The managers here have not been obliged to go, on account of poor material, to the extremes of some in Indiana, where, it has been reported, the would-be operators have the services of a teacher of elocution, with instruction for correct breathing, vocal delivery, articulation, pitch and reserve force.

The most difficult thing for the student is to do her work in an impersonal way. She must learn to be a part of the machine, actuated by some intelligence.

Good eyesight is absolutely necessary at a switchboard. In recent years the boards have been reduced in size, drops have been thrown out and the figures of telephone numbers have been made smaller. The figures are on a piece of metal one-quarter by three-eighths of an inch in size. Beside each number plate is a round piece of white glass, known as a lamp, a little larger than the flat end of a lead pencil, that can be illuminated by the removal of a receiver from its prongs by the subscriber. An operator must be able to locate instantly the lamp and its corresponding number, write correctly the number calling and the number called and make the proper connections. To do that hour after hour and day after day, with interpretations of the various voices during the many communications, a girl must be patient and cheerful. The work wears on the nerves. Few of the operators have been in the service for any length of time.

$40,000 to Entertain Prince.

Washington, Jan. 20.—In the House to-day during the debate on the urgency deficiency bill Mr. Cannon said that the emergency appropriation of $40,000 for the State Department was for the entertainment of Prince Henry of Germany.

It was announced by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company yesterday that the Deutschland of that line, which will take Prince Henry of Prussia home, will sail on March 11, instead of March

Bricklayers Indorse Arbitrators.

Pittsburg, Jan. 20.—The convention of Bricklayers and Mason's' International Union, adopted resolutions deploring the death of the late President William McKinley and denouncing the act of the assassin as well as anarchy in general. President McKinley was an honorary member of the union.

The convention also indorsed the spirit of the National Civic Federation's recent action in New York in appointing a committee of capitalists and labor fakirs to "arbitrate" labor troubles.

BORED OUT.

ESSEX TRADES COUNCIL CONTINUES TO ELIMINATE THE "BORERS FROM WITHIN."

Constitutional Amendments Passed Relegating Social Discussions to the Rear and Making Political Debates Unlawful.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 18.—The success of the "borers from within" was well illustrated by the action of the Essex Trades Council last night. Delegate Gottlob succeeded in having accepted his amendment providing that every delegate to the council must be an actual craftsman of such trade or occupation as he represents, or, where this is impossible, the union shall be entitled to one delegate, who shall be chosen from some other union and be a bona fide union man.

The amendment was aimed at E. T. Neben and the other Social Democrats, who represented the Street Railway Employes' Union, though none of them ever had any connection with a railway, except as passengers, a privilege for which they paid the usual fares.

The Street Railway Employes' Union was not represented. A communication from their international organizer, Rosin Orr, was read stating that no delegates had been elected, but that the union would send bona-fide delegates next week.

The new constitution had been printed and distributed among the delegates one week ago that it might be considered by them. Last night the instrument was read, section by section. Besides the adoption of Gottlob's amendment the article providing that not more than one hour may be used at every meeting to discuss social and economic questions was changed to read that such discussion may only take place after the order of new business instead of immediately following the reports of unions, as provided in the original. This places all social discussions at the end of the meeting instead of in third place in the order of business.

The "borers from within" have always contended that their method will bring the social qeustion prominently before the unions. Judging from the results attained in the Essex Trades Council, the social question will be relegated conspicuously to the rear, if the method is adhered to long enough.

Another article of the constitution, which was considered to have been inspired by the "borers from within," provided that political debates may be indulged in whenever "deemed necessary." This was so changed as to provide that all political debates shall be unlawful on the floor of the council.

The passage of the amendment making political debates unlawful, is, of course, a great victory for the "borers from within" and their method. "It is another tremendous advance in the conversion of labor organizations to the Social Democracy"—nit.

The pure and simple delegates in the Essex Trades Council have pretty much their own way now. There was hardly a dissenting vote at any measure proposed last night, especially when such measures were aimed at the "borers from within."

It is time for the honest rank and file of the Social Democrats to recognize the fact that the pure and simplers must be converted mainly from without. The corrupt "labor leaders" will permit them to remain in their ranks so long as they are useful, when that ceases to be the case, out they must go. "Boring from within" has, as usual, been tried and found wanting.

TOBACCO WAR IN ENGLAND.

American Trust Scores First Blood in the Fight.

London, Jan. 20.—The United Kingdom Tobocco Dealers' Alliance has issued its first report, reciting the various negotiations which it has had with Duke and Messrs. Solmon and Gluckstein and the Imperial Tobacco Company, which resulted in an understanding with Duke to work together. The United Kingdom Tobacco Dealers' Alliance is a combination of retail tradesmen controlling over 6,000 tobacco sellers' licenses. Messrs. Salmon and Gluckstein are very large retailers and manufacturers and great price cutters in London.

Duke and the Imperial Tobacco Company were both desirious of securing the co-operation of these two chief bodies of retailers. It is now stated in trade circles, although not absolutely confirmed that Duke will control the 6,000 licenses of the United Kingdom Tobacco Dealers' Alliance as against the interests of Messrs. Salmon and Gluckstein, who have agreed to sell only the products of the Imperial Tobacco Company.

Last week saw the first cut made by any British manufacturer in reply to Duke's arrangement, Gallagher's having reduced Gold-Plate cigarettes from 6d. to 3d. per package of ten. If the reported arrangement between Duke and the United Kingdom Tobacco Dealers' Alliance is true, he has scored heavily by splitting the forces of the defence.

If you are getting this paper without having ordering it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

"A GREAT CONVENTION."

California "Socialism" Pictorially Embalmed For the Edification of Class Conscious Workingmen.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 10.—The people of Los Angeles may again breathe the pure and fresh air, for the "great socialist" convention is over, and the delegates scattered to the four corners. With them they took the odor which naturally clings to those who are continually looking for a cheap graft and who continually follow a line of corrupt political methods.

True to their nature of confidence men they once more go on record as trying to pose as the Socialist Labor Party. The S. L. P. Propaganda hall is in the same building as that in which the "great socialist" convention was held. For the purpose of advertising its meetings the S. L. P. has a large blackboard, which at the top has the Party name in large letters on a red field. This board is kept in the hall when not in use. Imagine the surprise of an S. L. P. comrade who, while passing, saw the S. L. P. blackboard placed before the door, and on it, in large letters: "Convention hall upstairs." The S. L. P. man immediately rescued the board and disinfecting it, put it out of the way of the pest-stricken gang who tried to utilize it as a clean bill of health.

The convention, which lasted till Jan. 4, was called to order on the morning of Jan. 1, 1902, by little Jimmy Roach, who had the power bestowed upon him by someone from somewhere. Immediately there were several motions made to have this, that, or something else done. But little Jimmy informed his comrades that they would have to adopt rules for a regular order of business, and elect committees. In this they want to be brotherly, and so freak nominated Kang and Kang nominated freak. Finally, after a great deal of confusion some committees were elected.

A Kangaroo who believes in a higher plane then made a motion to adjourn until 1.50 p. m. for the purpose of having the comrades go to the courthouse and have their picture taken on the courthouse steps. This was unanimously carried, and the first session of the "great convention" was over.

According to rules and regulations each session was to be opened by the singing of the workingmen's "Marsailaise," so at 1.30 an attempt was made to sing, but from the lack of strength and courage of men who are "fighting for a great cause" it died, never to be resurrected during the convention. After having regained consciousness the conglomeration of Kangaroo Social Democrats, Christion Socialists, Idealists, Sentimentalists, Opportunists, and hero worshippers, with a sprinkling of pure and simple labor fakirs and political job beggars, proceeded to do business. Little Jimmy Roach informed the comrades and delegates that the State Committee was not represented at the convention, after which a general discussion followed as to why the S.E.C. was not represented. Thomas Beresford severely criticized the S. E. C. for their action, and stated that the S. E. C. was that of the old Social Democratic party, that they were members of Liberty Branch, of San Francisco, and that they were not affiliated with the "Socialist Party," and that some of the members of the committee were not "socialists," and held no membership cards. He said they held propaganda meetings in opposition to the party,, but, unfortunately, the local had no jurisdiction over the S. E. C.

Fakir Biddle then arose to a point of information, and wanted to know whether or not the "Socialists of California" had an S. E. C. or not, and the chairman announced that they had not. Here one of the delegates offered the following:

"Moved, That the State Executive Committee, having failed to repart, committed a 'gross error."

This created some excitement. One good old lady thought that the sentence was too severe. Another thought that the S. E. C. ought to be given a chance to repent of their sins, but the San Francisco delegate thought that nothing was too severe and the fight went merrily on. Finally a freak wanted to know what a "gross error" really meant, and on this question they pulled and tugged the remainder of that session and probably would be arguing yet had not a bushy-headed Kangaroo from San Diego informed his comrades that it meant a "whole gross of errors" and this settled the question once for all; and another page of history was added to the life of the new born babe which so far had not received one of the many names that are in store for it.

After the convention had again assembled, the committee on constitution and resolutions presented their documents and the constitution was read. In this they showed their ability to copy and parrot, and their inability to think for themselves. Almost the entire document is copied from the S. L. P. Constitution, the majority of the clauses being word for word with that of the S. L. P.

After the Constitution was read, they took it up section by section. The first one to pass upon was the name of the party, and they all agreed that the name should be "Socialist Party of California, affiliated with the Socialist party of America."

Things moved along rather smoothly, and section after section was pased without comment until Thomas Beresford, of book writing fame, introduced a substitute for one which read the same as Sec. 20, Article II, of the S. L. P. Constitution, that

"No member of the party shall be a member of an outside opposition party or organization, claiming to be Socialists."

This met with great opposition from those who wanted to be "free" to do as they pleased regardless of party principles. All kinds of arguments were presented against the substitute.

One Kangaroo who believes in a higher plane feared that the different womens' clubs would be interfered with. Another thinks it would interfere with his fraternal order, and numerous other arguments which in themselves had no meaning. Dr. Stevens thought it would be too narrow for an organization that "expects" to "take in" the whole country, and he made a pitiful plea to the women and old men to vote it down. But Beresford had a good thing on the voting, which was done by proxy. Beresford and Holmes of San Francisco held 153 out of a total of 480 votes, so that on an ordinary vote they swung the convention almost any way they wished. However after two hours of wrangling and hair pulling the substitute was killed.

Then a motion to adjourn was before the house. But notwithstanding that it was 12:30 o'clock the majority were so muddled that they voted it down. After a great deal of explanation by one of the Kangs that he was hungry the vote was reconsidered and this time the motion to adjourn was carried.

One of the delegates told the writer that there were a few in the organization who knew what Socialism meant, but that the majority of them were mutton heads. The afternoon attendance was much smaller than at the previous session, evidently they were getting weary of their job. The chairman looked around the hall and then at his watch, but the delegates did not appear. And finally at 2 o'clock he called the meeting to order. Things looked very gloomy and several sections were passed and it looked as though there would be no fun in the afternoon. But presently something appears which seems to put new life into the convention. This was taken from section 2, article 2 of the S. L. P. constitution which requires a two-thirds majority to admit an applicant—in case a protest should be entered. On this all kinds of arguments were presented. Some wanted a two-thirds, some a simple and other wanted even more than a two-thirds of majority, others wanted to strike out the whole clause, and the whole band of bunco steerers tried to bunco each other. Kangaroo Murray, who is also the editor of the Los Angeles "Socialist," made an appeal to the dear comrades not to look on every one as a dishonest man, but to admit him and then, if he proves to be dishonest, try to reform him. That would be more "socialistic" and democratic, and in fact it would bring about more harmony than to enter a protest and try to keep him out.

Holmes of "different tactics" fame got the floor and told the delegates that he known and that they knew that the men who join "Socialist parties" are not all honest men. "I have seen dishonest practices going on in 'Socialist parties,' and the very men who are here to-day know that I am telling the truth." Then shouting as loud as he could he told how the Kangaroos tried to wreck the S. L. P.

This woke fakir Beddle, who evidently had been dreaming about collecting dues, or conducting strikes and boycotts that have been failures. Waving his hands and looking wildly about he demanded the floor, and with a voice that would have done credit to a Rocky Mountain canary he exclaimed: "We have heard enough about dishonesty. We are not here to discuss who is dishonest and who is not." Then he wanted to know how he could tell whether or not he was a member of the "party," and not being able to find out he took his seat.

One old man, who used to be a Christian, but says he is a "socialist" now, thought they ought to take lessons from the Free Masons and the Catholics, who ask for even more than a two-thirds majority to admit a member.

Although Gill had been a very quiet and attentive listener he now felt that it was his duty to inform the "comrades, delegates and friends" that the Socialists are not Masons nor Catholics, but Democrats. (Great applause.) This settled the question and a vote was taken which created considerable comment and discontent.

After peace was restored and the sergeant-at-arms had explained his troubles to the chairman the chair again called for business. The next thing that came up was the giving of members at least one week's notice before they could be expelled. This caused pure and simpleton York of Redlands to take the floor and he made it clear to the "dear comrades" that the party was saved in Redlands by being able to expel a member in less than twelve hours. In low and solemn tones he stated that the good citizens of Redlands demanded the man's expulsion, because this man held that society was responsible for the assassination of McKinley. That, certainly, was a great offence, and demanded a speedy trial. This caused some one to exclaim that a two-thirds majority was right, and they proceeded to discuss the section which had been passed. The chairman informed the delegates that the two-thirds question was settled, and called for more business. Champion Booze-Fighter Homes stated that he had some "instructions" from San Francisco, but the chairman would not allow him to bring them before the house, and Holmes took an appeal from the decision of the chair. But the chairman ignored his appeal. Several of the Kangoroos got hot at this and jumped to their feet. One shouted "a point of order," another "a point of information." "a point of special privilege," and so on. The chairman rapped for "order," while the sergeant-at-arms was trying to explain to an unruly Kangaroo that he was there for the purpose of keeping order. Above the snarling and growling could be heard the B flat voice of McKee, who demanded that they go on with the "regular order" of business. Holmes then left the hall, and the angel of peace once more folded its wings and smiled on the "great body," which was assembled to steal what they could of the constitution of the Socialist Labor Party.

The payment of dues was next brought up for discussion, and tender-hearted MeeKe did not want to antagonize the members by dunning them for their dues, but told them that generally those who do not pay their dues are the most able to pay, but by dunning them they might become unfriendly. One kind old lady whom one would take to be a "philanthropist" thought that it would be a good idea to have a "penny box' 'in the headquarters, where the comrades could drop their extra change, and this could be used to pay the dues of those who were behind. Booze-Fighter Holmes, who had returned, and whose occupation is "socialism," though that in this case the poor would pay the dues of the rich. This caused the freaks, who imagine that they are rich, to jump to their feet, and the chair recognized McKee, who said that the constitution has no right to say anything about dues, and that all members should be reported in good standing, dues or no dues.

After disposing of great volumes of hot air all afternoon they decided to move to a better ventilated hall, and the W. C. T. U. temple was secured.

Having again assembled to do something and not knowing what, Higher plane Spring made a speech in which he declared that the "State is too large" and so he proposed to cut it in two and elect an organizer for each half. Honest editor Murray told the delegates that the State is too large and predicts that in the near future the State will be cut in two for the simple reason that the people cannot govern themselves democratically, and the rattleheaded blunderer from San Diego did not want to cut the State in two because it would not be democratic and each one told his tale of woe and finally they voted on it and the State was cut.

The next great problem to solve was whether locals which have not been in existence six months should have representation as delegates at State conventions.

Dr. Stevens took the floor and tried his hand at oratory, and by shouting long and loud, and asking many awkward questions made it known to "this honorable body" that it would not be "socialistic," it would not be "brotherly," not even "Christlike," and above all it would not be "democratic," to shut them out. Then a sentimentalist from Riverside made a plea not to debar the "brave young locals" which have come under the wing of the "socialist" party for protection. This had such an effect on the ever-changing mind of McKee that he jumped on the floor and predicted that hundreds of new locals would be organized in the near future and that a great many of the members would not understand the principles of "socialism," but they would be a benefit to the movement and therefore they should be elegible as delegates.

Higher plane Spring next took the floor and showed the leading bunco steerers that he had some ability as a spellbinder, and filled the hall with silvery tongued oratory, and carried the delegates into dreams of everlasting happiness. The chairman lost track of the proceedings and after the orator had taken his seat the chair asked the secretary where they were at, and was informed that the floor was open for more business. The next question was whether or not it is "proper" that the class struggle should be explained to an applicant. Booze fighter Holmes got up and made a speech in which he mentioned "revolution," "capitalist class," and "class struggle" in a manner that made the weak-kneed "Me-too Socialists" shudder, and to avoid any more such speeches the whole matter was laid on the table and they adjourned. Thus the second day of the "great convention" closed and no constitution in sight. On leaving the hall one of the delegates was asked by an S.L.P. man why they did not adopt the S.L.P. constitution outright. He said that the object was to get just as near to the S.L.P. as possible without being the S.L.P.

On the morning of January 3 the constitution builders were again assembled for the purpose of stealing what they could from the constitution of the Socialist Labor Party. McKee, who has all kinds of ideals about what a constitution ought to be, wanted to put a clause into the constitution which read word for word with what is printed on the application cards of the S. L. P. Beresford of San Francisco did not think it would be a good thing to put into the constitution because it is on the application card of the S. L. P. or De Leonite party, and furthermore a great many people are familiar with the contents of that card. When Beresford stated that it had been taken from the S. L. P. McKee shouted: "What is the difference where it came from just so we have got it?" Then a balloon organization freak made a motion to sing the workingmen's Marseilaise. But the chairman would not entertain the motion and (Van) went 'way back and sat down. One good old lady did not want anything put in the constitution which said anything about "classes," because she could not see how there could be classes while we are all "brothers and sisters." Little Jimmy Roach thought it would be all right to put it on an application card and to have the chairman explain the class struggle to the applicant. He then told about the trouble there had been in Los Angeles where members were admitted who did not acknowledge the "class struggle" and who did not even read the application before signing their names and did not know what was required of them as "Socialists."

Then a freak with ideas got up and said that he had been a "Socialist" for twenty years but had never been a member of any "Socialist" organization and did not believe in subscribing to any set of principles. "All you have to do is to go on election day and vote the Socialist ticket and you will have Socialism." (Great applause.)

The next was a motion that the chairman should explain the "class struggle" to the applicant, and Higher-plane Spring again found it his duty to make his "position" clear to the delegates and comrades, and said that he was very much in favor of having the applicant sign the card, but as to the chairman explaining the class struggle, why, that was not right, for the chairman might not know what the class struggle meant!

After debating for two hours on this question Constitution Doctor Stevens made the discovery that the whole discussion was out of order, and that there had been two hours of time wasted. The balloon organization builder again asked the delegates to sing the "Marsaillaise." Some more voting was done, and the convention adjourned until 1.30 p. m. While leaving the hall Holmes told an S. L. P. man that there was a very freakish element in the organization.

At 1.30 p. m. the brightest stars of the Kangaroo Social Democracy of California were again assembled, and the chairman once more announced that the convention would proceed to do business. The first question was with regard to keeping men out of public office until they had been members of the party for one year. This met with a great deal of opposition, but nothing was too great for this body to settle, so an amendment was passed that to hold public office a man need only have been a member of (a) socialist party for one year at any time! Note:—5, 20 or 20 years ago, no definite time mentioned.

While the proxy vote was being taken a "dear comrade" dropped in, and made it known to the other "dear comrades" that her husband would not be present, and she would vote for him, and no protest being made, she voted.

The next question was in regard to patronage, going out of the party for printing and publicity, and Thomas Beresford of book-writing fame told about the great amount of good his books have done, and that Local San Francisco had received $400 from the sale of his books alone. None seemed to take any interest in this so they pressed along to the next thing. Several sections were passed without comment until they came to one which doomed the sinner to everlasting banishment from the "party," and this was the cause of a great deal of excitement, in the course of which Higher-plane Spring talked so loud in favor of this that even his "dear old comrade," Fisher, could easily understand what had been said without the aid of an ear-trumpet. Spring explained to the delegates that a man who had proven a traitor should never be trusted again. (Being a Kang he ought to be qualified to speak on that subject.) This was probably the first speech which was spoken loud enough, so that Fisher, who is not annoyed by the ticking of his watch, and who likes to make speeches, because he is not bored to death by hearing them, could clearly understand. He rose to inform his Comrade Spring that he (Spring) was traveling on a very narrow gauged track. "Why, the idea! Suppose you, I, or any one else wanted to get rid of some one, and told a lot of lies about him,,. and so got him expelled, he could never join again. I think a man ought to be allowed to join as often as he wants, so long as he signs no application card and pays his dues." After presenting several silly arguments he sat down. The next speaker was one of the reverend comrades whose hair had left the top of his head, disgusted, no doubt, with the freakish notions he had in it. He told the brothers and sisters that he had at one time believed in eternal damnation and excommunication, and that he had always thought that the "socialists" were "liberal" men, and that he agreed with Brother Fisher. Next came Richardson, who also has some muddle-headed ideas in his think-box. He told about the different "good" political parties he had been in, and how he had been taught not to be too harsh, and after having explained his position on numerous questions, he wound up by saying that he, at one time, belonged to the "good party"—the party of the people—the first party in America which had the courage to advocate "socialist principles." And shouting at the top of his voice he exclaimed: "That party, comrades and delegates, was the Populist party." (Great applause.) Then they adjourned.

The hot air merchants of California again assembled to do business, and the first thing was to decide the salary of officers, and they all agreed that the State secretary should receive no less than $5 per month and the treasurer no less than $1 per year. Then the question arose as to who should fix the salary. It was claimed that some might be given too much, and one delegate made it clear that the officers would not charge any more than their "labor" was worth. Then they argued about what it was worth, and the Socipopocratic curiosity from San Bernardino suggested that the officers fix their own salary and that settled that question. The next was a section that no member be allowed to support any organization not indorsed by the local, and after discussing this for some time one delegate said that this was a blow at the REVerned Stitt Wilson of Christian Socialist fame and the "hero" worshippers were all on the floor at once. The chairman ruled them all out of order and the delegate was allowed to proceed. The balloon organization Van R felt hurt because the Rev. Stitt Wilson's name should be mentioned at the convention and the allwise McKee declared that the locals were not competent to judge whether or not a certain organization was "socialistic." Then they hobnobbed for about forty minutes, and Socialist Editor Murray offered a resolution that no member of the employing or capitalist class should ever be nominated for public office. The chairman then asked the editor to explain what he meant by capitalistic class or employing class, and the editor almost dropped dead. After mumbling over a few sentences about wage workers and capitalists he told the chairman and delegates that there were wage workers who were capitalists and capitalists who were wage workers and wound up by citing Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco as being both a wage worker and a capitalist. This caused the delegate from Riverside to make a plea for the small farmer who was a capitalist, yet could not afford to smoke a five cent cigar and was compelled to watch the workingmen smoke them, and therefore he should be eligible to office.

Then there arose a pure and simple trade unionist who did not want to be "fenced in" by any more rules, as he could hardly more now. "For instance," said he, "If I want to buy anything I must first find out whether or not the shop keeper is a member of the employers' Association, and then whether or not he is favorable towards organized labor. Does he employ union clerks? Does he keep open after six o'clock? Is the union card in his window? Has he got any children working for him? Does he handle union label goods? Does he patronize union barber shops? Does he advertise in the Los Angeles 'Times' or the Los Angeles 'Socialist?' Has the shine on his shoes got the union label? Does his wife belong to the union label league? And after having satisfied myself as to all of those questions, I go into buy and to my dismay I find that the lady behind the counter came away in a hurry and forgot her union badge, and I cannot buy without being fined by my union." With tears in his eyes he said that if the Socialists insisted on putting in more rules for him to obey it would drive him to drink and the convention adjourned until morning. In the morning the delegates straggled in one by one and the chairman slowly took the platform. The strain was telling. The little red flag which was conspicuously displayed on the platform at previous sessions was now neatly rolled on the staff and tucked behind the blackboard. The chairman called for business, but the delegates were evidently tired and the fourth day began very slowly. Finally they began to nominate a State Executive Committee. Dr. Stevens asked to have the constitution read again and on hearing the name of his comrade A. Lease, of San Francisco, he jumped to his feet and exclaimed. "Enough! This man Lease criticised the Rev. Stitt Wilson and I object to having him on the committee." Then he wanted to read an article which Lease had written and was printed in the "Worker" on December 29th, 1901. This raised the right of criticism and little Jimmy Roach took the floor and stated that "Christian methods" have been a detriment to the party from New York to San Francisco, by Wilson's own admission. One good Christian wanted to know what the objection to Christian socialism was. Another thought that Christianity and Socialism ought to go hand in hand. Another believed in allowing every one to teach "Socialism" any old way he chose and on this they wrangled until it was time to adjourn.

In the afternoon the Wilsonites were out in full force to see that no harm should come to their idol. Richardson relinquished the chair to Socialist editor Murray and took the floor to defend Wilson's Christian Socialist methods of propaganda, and informed the delegates that he (Richardson) ought to know what constitutes a "socialist" speech and said that the best "socialist" speech he ever heard was delivered by Reverend Stitt Wilson, for the reason that it was not so class-conscious. They shouted loud enough to make the windows rattle. He said that he was driven out of the Socialist Labor Party by hearing class-conscious speeches.

After a great deal of hot air had been let loose the motion was laid on the table.

This settled the constitution stealing. Resolutions were next in order. The first one ought to get a bouquet. Here it is:

"Resolved, That the socialist party is distinct and independent of the trades union movement."

Immediately there were several on the floor to speak to this. Holmes who believes in changing the tactics as often as possible and who was also the father of this Resolution took the floor and tried to fight it through. He said that all over the country the "socialist party" had received nothing but kicks and slaps from the trades unions. That in San Francisco the pure and simple unions which the "socialist party" had endorsed were mean enough to put a ticket in the field and elect their men and that as a result the "socialist party" had lost heavily. He stated that the pure and simple unions were led by dishonest grafters and that they were pursuing a wrong principle, that the only object of the officers was to collect dues and draw fat salaries and that they were corrupt from top to bottom.

Beresford of book-writing and union-organizing fame got up and said that when the "socialist party" endorsed the unions, then trades unionism was on the boom, and he had started to organize some unions, but after eight months of hard work he had only managed to organize the laundry workers of San Francisco. As soon as he started to do propaganda work in the union they had called a meeting and had expelled him from the secretaryship, because he talked politics in the union besides. Now he is not in favor of trades unions because they are better than anyone else and consequently you cannot do anything with them and in San Francisco they were dominated by a gang of corrupt politicians, who handled the leaders and in that way got their votes without talking politics into the unions. Furthermore they had created a great deal of trouble in Local San Francisco, and some of the union men had gone so far as to call members scabs at the business meetings of the "socialist party."

York from Redlands, who imagines that the pure and simple labor fakirs are angels said that the unions were fighting the same battle that the "Socialists" are and that the officers were leading the unions into "Socialism." He referred to the workingmen who were not in the unions as a lawless mob and to the pure and simplers as gentlemen and wound up by saying that he was a good union man himself. Then Socialist Editor Murray offered an amendment to the Resolution which killed the original. Here it is as it stands now:

"Resolved, That the Socialist party is distinct and independent of the trades union movement, but that we extend our sympathy and aid to the same."

Then another resolution was passed which would take too much space to reproduce in which they asked the reporters to "please quote them correctly" and to announce that the constitution was unanimously adopted.

Then they declared the officers of the State Executive Committee of the Social Democratic party, and over which the convention had no control, to be vacant. The chairman was then instructed to sign the constitution and Resolutions and the first convention of the Socialist party of California has gone on record as being made up of the worst muddle headed outfit of political grafters and imitators in existence.

H. SCHWARTZ.

THE DAILY PEOPLE.

The attention of all workingmen is called to the *Daily People.* It was established on July 1, 1900, by the Socialist Labor Party. Since then it has been doing valiant battle for the working class and the Socialist Republic.

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THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC,

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THE DAILY PEOPLE,
2—6 New Reade Street.

Trades' & Societies' Directory

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue Newark, N. J. 135

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall, Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday or month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue. Westville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie Co., S. L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Flarence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Open-air meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION CHICAGO, Ill., S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday, 3 p. m., at 106 E. Randolph St., 2d floor. Questions and discussion invited. Admission free.

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The Trust Has Close Relation With "Labor" Organization.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 15.—The indications, and the opinions of men in the window-glass business, are that a trade war can hardly be prevented; that the many meetings held within the last three weeks have only widened the breach between the factions in the business, and that by Friday the battle will be on.

To-day a meeting is being held in Pittsburgh between the representatives of the American Window Glass Company the Independent Glass Company, and the Federation of Cooperative Window Glass Manufacturers. No agreement is expected. If a conclusion is not arrived at the manufacturers to-morrow will meet the representatives of the National Window Glass Jobbers' Association, who have been holding off a contract for 750,000 boxes of window glass, worth in the neighborhood of $5,000,000, awaiting the result of the trade negotiations.

No more peculiar industrial and commercial problem ever confronted manufacturers than the window-glass people now face. The competition between the factions is not only for the market, producing capacity being one-half greater than the nation's consuming capacity, but also competition for workers, there being a third less of these highly skilled glass-workers than there are places to be filled. The United States now contains 3,740 pots for the manufacture of window glass. Of these 1,600 are controlled by the Trust, 950 by the Federation, and 900 by the Independent Company. The remainder consist of out of date plants and concerns which are either isolated or do not interfere with the market owing to having special outlets for their production.

The National Jobbers' Association is tied up with the Trust. They place contracts several times a year for several months' trade, and obtain special prices. Last year after a fight the outside concerns formed the Independent Company, and agreement was made with the American that the latter should receive 60 per cent, and the Independent 40 per cent. of the work of the jobbers' contracts. This year the Independent Company objects to a renewal of the agreement with a less percentage for both, and the inclusion of the co-operatives, but the latter must be reckoned with.

As to the labor feature. The competition for glass-blowers is keen, and enormous inducements have been made by each side to retain their men. Why this unusual state exists can be understood when it is explained that there are only 2,400 blowers to operate the 3,740 pots, a blower to each being required. The workers' organization have always been able to keep out Belgian blowers who have attempted to emigrate here. The relation between the Trust and the "labor organization" is remarkably close, but it was rendered necessary to the Trust in order to retain its workmen. The independent company is entirely excluded by the Burns organization, which, by the way, has a treasury fund of $750,000, and is the tightest "labor organization" in America.

Plans for the almost certain trade war have been carefully laid. The independent company figures on retaining a number of its men and securing dissatisfied ones from the Burns organization and to bid for the trade by a sudden cut in prices. On the other hand, the American company, with a large surplus, and earnings from gas and oil lands sufficient to pay all the dividend on its four million of preferred stock, is figuring on forcing a compromise by a drop that will place manufacture near cost, and on making a raid on the workmen of the independent company, which will materially reduce the number of blowers in its factories. Glass stocks have already felt the uncertainty. American Window Glass common, at 59 two weeks ago, is ranging in the neighborhood of 50, and issues of the independent concerns represented in the independent company have depreciated greatly in value.

THE PITTSBURG MURDERS.

FOREIGN CONSULS INVESTIGATING THE KILLING OF WORKMEN.

They Are Horrified to Find How Cheaply Human Life is Regarded by Mill and Furnace Managers—Will Attempt to Collect Damages.

The appalling "accident" death list of workingmen in Pittsburg, Pa., has prompted Alexander Nuber, the Austro-Hungarian Consul in that city, to investigate the causes of these "accidents" which result in the killing of many Slavs and Hungarians.

The Conusul had his attention attracted to the fearful loss of life and limb by the explosion of the Soho furnace, operated by Jones & Laughlin, on Dec. 19, 1901, when eleven men were killed and three others terribly burned. He was astonished to learn the frequency of such accidents and that in no case had any of the injured receleved damages or benefits from their employers. He has compiled more than two hundred cases that have occurred in his jurisdiction within the last year, and new cases are being daily added.

It is declared that human life is considered of less value about an iron works than the life of mules, for the latter cost money.

"My position forbids me discussing this subject," Consul Nuber said. "I shall certainly seek redress for my countrymen in the local courts, having engaged the best attorney available, and, failing in this, I will lay the subject before our Minister for his consideration. I am surprised at the extent of these losses. I had ever thought there were so many until I began an investigation."

A French engineer who is in this country studying American manufacturing methods has interested himself in behalf of Europeans who are skillede ein mills and mines. The engineer has made a study of the losses in the Pittsburg district, their causes and the remedy.

"These Hungarians, Slavs and Poles who are engaged to do the most dangerous work about blast furnaces and steel mills," said this engineer, "are simple peasants who have been allured from their farms by the glowing prospects pictured for them by steamship agents. They come here and find affairs different from that pictured. They must accept positions of ranger, which is shown by the fact that all of those killed and maimed had been here only from a few months to two years. None of them understood the English language, and they were herded about their work like cattle being led to slaughter.

"There are cases on record here where men have fallen into the furnace, their bodies being consumed, and no inquiry ever made for them, nor was the loss reported.

"I have queried the foreman and superintendents of these plants and they say: 'Pshaw! They's only Huns! what the use bothering about them? There's more coming over every day?' A speech of this character has been ascribed to one of the highest officials in a steel mill here, and when the damage suits come up for trial his words will be used against him.

"The laws of every country in Europe would have had the engineers, foremen, superintendents and probably the owners imprisoned ere this if such an accident occurred there.

"I am also surprised to find that no law exists to compel mill owners to adopt safety appliances where they can be had. Every one familiar with blast furnace practice and ordinary mill work knows that there are numerous appliances that can be adopted in these places, practically eliminating the loss of life.

"Our attorney tells us that as there is no law compelling blast furnace operators to adopt modern methods, we have no recourse under such a plea, and the furnace owners could roast every citizen in the country without suffering the loss of damages, the courts being powerless. If this is true, after a trial in Allegheny county courts, I believe the Austro-Hungarian government will make claims on the United States."

The blast furnace "accident" in Jones & Laughlin's plant was followed a few days later by the death of two men in the Carnegie Steel Company's plant. They were suffocated at the top of the stack by gas. Three men were killed in Sharon about a week later, and thus the record continues.

The sole survivor of the Soho Furnace disaster, giving his testimony before the Coroner's jury, through an interpreter, said, in substance.

"I heard the roar under my feet, inside the furnace, and I knew that something was wrong. I rushed to the railing as the gas and molten metal shot into the air, and knew that I would surely be burned. But I thought I would save my body for my relatives, which would be a consolation to them, at least. So I jumped into the air from the top of the stack, folding my arms to hide my face from the flames.

"As I descended my folded arms caught the cable which hoists the cars to the top of the furnace and I slid part way down, until the accumulated grease on the cable stopped me, after which I went to the bottom hand over hand. At the bottom lay three of my countrymen, dying and dead, they having jumped, but they were not as fortunate as I."

These blast furnace "accidents" occur through the collection of partly smelted iron ore, which adheres to the inside of the furnace lining. In time this aggregates many tons in weight and lets go, falling with a crash to the bottom of the furnace. The sudden pressure forces the gases upward and these lift the molten metal, and the whole mass shoots into the air, burning everything within reach of a combustible nature.

Consul Nuber, in discussing this "accident, said: "The most revolting thing to me was that when the superintendent appeared before the Coroner's jury and was asked what the damage to the blast furnace was, he answered, 'Thirty dollars.' All these precious lives lost for such a small sum!"

The Coroner's report shows that nearly two thousand persons met violent deaths in Allegheny county during 1901. A large number of these deaths were caused by accidents in the steel making establishments. A far greater per cent. were maimed and injured, of which no reports are available.

Two hundred violent deaths occurred in December. In three mill "accidents" nineteen men met death. Similar reports come from Lawrence county, where the Shenango Valley furnaces and vast steel mills are located. Coroner Porter, of this county, shows in his report that the greatest number of deaths resulted from mill and railroad accidents.

Allegheny county has a population of about six hundred thousand, and the death rate is considered out of all proportion to other communities, while deaths by violence are increasing at an alarming rate.

This is due to the terrible pressure under which every laboring man is working. Mill and furnace owners will not close down their plants for proper repairs, because of the enormous demands for products.

The explosion of two boilers of plants of the Crucible Steel Company within a week of the furnace disaster helps to prove conditions in the mills of Pittsburg. In the Black Diamond Steel Works a boiler exploded on December 20, killing three men and injuring a dozen others, some of whom have since died. A man was scalded to death in the Neville Island plant of the American Steel and Wire Company that night, and the following day a boiler exploded in the Singer-Nimick mill, from which six deaths have occurred. These are only the larger "accidents." The minor ones are rarely reported.

All these "accidents" are the result of a power that cannot be controlled by man, according to official reports. Engineers account for each one and declare they could have been averted.

In the steel mills "accidents" are a matter of course. A boy working around the rolls of a Pittsburg mill was carried through a few days ago and his body crushed into the shape of the metal the rolls were making.

Modern machinery eliminates all this, and by its installation accidents of the character discribed are almost impossible. Thus a "top filler" is in use on modern furnaces, so that no man is needed at the top to empty the barrows of coke, ore and limestone.

Some old mills are being replaced by modern ones in which accidents rarely occur in which men are injured. But these are not in the majority. This is largely because there are no laws regulating the adoption of life saving appliances.

One of the complaints made by those investigating conditions is that superintendents in all cases warn the workingmen not to discuss what occurs around the plant or they will be dismissed. The seeker for information is always referred to the superintendent, and he gives only what information he desires.

Consul Nuber and his expert found this difficulty. In every instance the men had been warned against talking about "accidents" around the mills.

The attorney for the Austrian Consul says that for the cases he has already in hand in this country for families of Slavs and Huns killed and injured claims will be made aggregating several hundred thousand dollars, and these will be moderate. This does not include claims that will be pushed in adjoining counties.

Consul Nuber's action has set the Italian Consul to making inquiries as to how many Italians are killed and injured annually on railroads and about mills. There is no representative of the Russian government to take up the cause of the Poles.

Germans, English, Irish and other Europeans who speak the English language do not fare so badly, as they can force settlements from the mill and mine owners, while the Huns, Slavs, Poles and Italians are easily disconcerted by a few gruff words, and their limited knowledge of the customs and language of the country militates against them.

Church to Combat Socialism.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Socialism is attacked by the German Catholics of Chicago as the enemy of God, the enemy of government and the enemy of the working men of the country.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago District of the Federation of German Catholic Societies yesterday resolutions attacking Socialism in this manner were unanimously adopted with cheers by a thousand delegates, and plans were prepared for combatting Socialism by the establishment of Christian associations of workingmen.

The Rev. Dr. A. Heiter of Buffalo, a leader in the Catholic workingmen's movement, vigorously denounced Socialist principles. Dr. Heiter stated the objects of the Catholic workmen's societies to be the study of the social question from the Christian point of view, to bring about improvements in the material condition of the workers, and to educate them and give them skill in their trades, so that better work can be done.

Booth-Tucker May Go.

A staff officer of Commander Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, admitted yesterday he had heard of the report, that the head of the organization in this country might be transferred "owing to the ill-health of Mrs. Booth-Tucker." So far as he knew, through, nothing definite had been decided. He knew nothing about the probabilities of Herbert Booth, brother of Commander Ballington Booth, of the Volunteers, being Booth-Tucker's successor.

Color is given to the report by the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker have been in California some time, principally in the hope that Mrs. Booth-Tucker might be benefited by the climate there.

THE LITERARY EXPLOIT OF ONE HARRY WHITE.

Harry White, nee Corcorwinsky, in the current number of the "Independent" gives a most delightful aerial performance, for the delectation of all who enjoy unusual deeds of daring. Mr. White is small of frame, and smaller of intellect, so he does very little heavy weight lifting, but when it comes to twisting, turning, and existing far up in the atmosphere with "no visible means of support," Mr. White, nee Corcorwinsky,, has no equal.

It will be remembered that when the Civic Federation met, Mr. White gave tone and dignity to the occasion. He was there, and on his belt were records of the sweating system having been abolished at least twenty-eight times. Even that does not satisfy the soul of Mr. White, nee Corcorwinsky, because he intends, weather permitting, to abolish the sweating system every time a low treasury threatens his living with abolition.

After the Civic Federation had settled the war between capital and labor, it appointed a committee to keep it settled. It is on the score of these two things, the meeting of the Civic Federation and the formation of the Peace Committee, that Mr. White does his most effective work. He performs without a net, without pads, and entirely without concealed wires.

He has two pages of writin's in the "Independent," and the title of the mastodonic, elephantic, titanic literary magnus opus is, "Is Industrial Peace at Hand?" warranted to be strictly hand made literature, written under sanitary conditions, and bearing the union label. Before going ahead and finding out whether or not it is, we may digress for just a moment. Fronting the first inside cover page is a colored advertising insert, an unusual thing for the "Independent" to have. On one side of the insert is a man, and a very respectable looking man, who is pointing at the "union label" which is sewed inside of his $5.98 suit. Then there is a color reproduction of the label, and a red ink warning not to patronize "inferior, unclean, sweat-shop clothing," because the "union" product has been "endorsed by all trades unions and leading reform societies." On the other side of the page is a list of firms that make "union" clothing. Altogether it makes the largest advertistment in the magazine, and when we consider the readers of the "Independent," consider the fact that they are mostly middle class persons who do not give a snap about the union label, we are led to ask the question—Is that advertisement the price that White paid for getting his great thunks into print, or is it another evidence of his marvelous cleverness in spending the "union label agitation fund" in such a way that the most acute would not know it was spent? We scorn to entertain either thought. Of course Harry White would not rush madly into print, through an indirect bribe. Of course he would not spend the union money in the way it would do the least good.

Notice the modesty with which Mr. White writes his overture:—"It was an epoch making event, that gathering of men, few in number, but eminently qualifed to represent the employing interests, the multitude of workers, and the public in general which met for the purpose of promoting industrial peace." Think of that! He was one of the "eminently qualified" who engaged in epoch making, and he does not hide his light under a bushel either—"Indeed, it was a dramatic moment!"

Then he goes on and says:—"Had a similar conference taken place composed of other men, its object might have been thought utopian, but the reputation of the men who have seriously undertaken the task of reconciliation of what may appear irreconcilable differences places it at least above ridicule." The Hades it does! It is not the reputation of the other men, the greatness and the knowledge of the other men that place it "above ridicule," but the modesty and the fine sense of decency on the part of Mr. White that place it above ridicule.

Mr. White is not quite confident that he has, by this meeting, settled all the vexed and vexing questions that may arise. Of course he knows full well that "the interests of capital and labor are the same," and that "labor cannot exist without capital, and capital cannot exist without labor," and that "capital is entitled to its share," and "labor is entitled to its share," and that "wages can be increased without diminishing profits," and that "labor must be good to capital if it wishes capital to be good to it." This overwhelming knowledge leaves few things yet to be found out. One of the few things it leaves unexplained is this: If peace is established, what will become of the artistic profession of abolishing the sweating system? Mr. White does not answer this, but he seems to hint that the sweating system will continue being abolished.

It is evident to all that Mr. White and his "eminently qualified" fellows have set themseleves to the humanitarian and great task of hatching geese out of doorknobs, and that they are determined to do it if they have to sit once a year for many years to come,—drawing salaries from the unions all the time. It is a pleasure to hear the words of one who was engaged in the work, and Mr. White is to be thanked for the exhibition of eminent qualification.

Bad Conditions Despite the "Union."

Youngstown, O., Jan. 20.—"The Amalgamated Association went into the last strike with the United States Steel Corporation with $72,000 in the treasury and spent $200,000 in the fight. It will go into the next convention with $100,000 in the treasury," said President T. J. Shaffer, of that organization, in addressing a mass meeting of the men yesterday.

Shaffer said that the manufacturers paid more attention to the improvement in machinery than to the sanitary conditions which surrounded the men. Sanitary conditions are the same as they were fifty years ago, he said. On the question of hours of labor, Shaffer said that he would rather see a six-hour day with four turns adopted than to have an increase made in the wages of the men.

......NEWS FROM......
THE FIELD OF LABOR

Strikes and Wage Reductions.

The reports of strikes and reductions of wages that have appeared in THE PEOPLE since the first of January afford a sure indication of the kind of "prosperity" that the working-class is actually enjoying. They show that in industries like the cotton industry there is a widespread tendency to introduce new machinery which increases the output of the operatives while decreasing their wages.

Lawrence, Lowell, Holyoke, Clinton, Maynard, New Bedford and Fall River, Mass., and Dover, N. H., all cotton mill centres, have reported strikes and reductions. At Clinton the weavers at the Lancaster Mills complained that they could only earn from $5 to $6 a week. At Lawrence the weavers struck against a cut of ten cents per piece, and in so doing stated that the price per piece was recently reduced from 85 cents to 60 cents, through the installation of machinery with new gearing, which turns out a finer grade of goods, requires more labor than heretofore and leaves the weavers underpaid. At Fall River the weavers struck against the lengthening of the cuts, an indirect means of reducing wages, by getting more cloth without paying for it. At Lowell, the weavers submitted to a 10 per cent. reduction.

These strikes and reductions are not exceptional. They are the continuance of a series that were urged in Connecticut, New Hampshire and Massachusetts last year. They are but the latest manifestations of the steady decline of operatives' wages in the cotton industry: a decline, which, according to the American Wool and Cotton Reporter for July, 1900, amounted to fifty per cent. for the 20 years preceding that date. (See the DAILY PEOPLE, Monday, August 12, and the WEEKLY PEOPLE, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1901.]

Next in industrial importance were the general strikes of the electrical workers for increased days-wages, at Buffalo, Newark and Staten Island. All of these strikes were combatted, and, in the case of the Staten Islanders, won by the employers. The employees of the Chicago and Southern Railroad tied up the line by a general strike for back pay. Not a car was run, and the business of the road was suspended, a proof that without Labor there can be no wealth production, no matter how much capital is "available."

Next the horseshoers of Wilkesbarre, Pa., went on a general strike for more wages, while 700 miners in the Buttonwood Colliery, of the same city went on strike against the employment of non-union men. Non-union men and wage-reductions go together, in most instances.

Three hundred employees of the Griffith mine also of Wilkesbarre, Pa., went on strike to secure the same pay for runners, drivers and company hands that that class of workers receive in other mines.

The Watchcase Engravers' Union struck for the recognition of their union, in the plant of the American Watch Case Company. This is regarded as a preliminary to a change of conditions unfavorable to the engravers.

The entire force of the Hanley Brewery at Providence, R. I., struck on January 9, because their demand for a nine hour day was denied. On the same date, the employees of the American Steel and Wire Company's mills at Indianapolis, had their hours of labor increased from 10 to 10½ a day, while their wages were decreased from 16 2-3 cents to 15 cents an hour. Twenty-six Japanese mechanics, employed in the Union Iron Works, at San Francisco, next joined the ranks of the dissatisfied, demanding an 8-hour day with ten hours' pay.

At Appleton, Wis., 1,500 paper workers struck for a shorter time schedule. The manufacturing wood-workers of Rochester were next heard from. They are organizing for the purpose of resisting the demands for increased pay recently made by the Wood-workers' Association. The demands include a minimum wage of $10 a week. As the bosses are fighting against paying this the men must be getting less. There's prosperity for you!

The International Woodworkers' Association is involved in a strike with the American Car and Foundry Company, at Jeffersonville, Ind. Six hundred men want more wages and better conditions, and although capitalism teaches that the gratification of human wants leads to greater production, prosperity, etc., the American Foundry and Cor Company thinks it will be detrimental to "our" present industrial system to gratify the wants of the wood-workers, hence the strike.

The carpenters at work on the New Raleigh Hotel in Peekskill also went on strike: so did the girls employed as fillers in on scheme dinner ware decorations in the plant of the Wm. Brunt Pottery Company. A reduction of wages caused the girls to leave. Many girls and women employed on shirt waists in New York City have also struck for more wages and better conditions.

The strikes and reductions given above are no doubt but a few of the many that have taken place all over the country. Examples could be multiplied in large number were every strike and reduction reported. A sufficient number has been given to show that "prosperity" is for the capitalist class only and will continue to be so until the Capitalist System is replaced by the Socialist System.

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MORE LIGHT ON ENGLISH CONDITIONS.

A report of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers and Engravers of England for 1900, has just been received. It contains some interesting facts that will serve to throw more light on industrial conditions in England. For, contrary to a mistaken belief which is quite prevalent here, artists, designers and engravers are just as much a part of the army of proletarians as are compositors, bookbinders, pressmen or any of the kindred trades. They are subject to the same system of factory and wage-exploitation, though like many another branch of labor, they are not fully conscious of the condition of either themselves or their class.

This the report before us shows. Referring to the question of federation with printing and kindred trades the report declares it to be inevitable. The report further believes the trusts will compel federation. It says on this point: "Employers in every part of the three kingdoms are acting in concert to conserve their interests; great trusts (with their personal irresponsibility) are making the pace greater, the struggle keener, and we know not how soon it will be applicable to the printing trades, as it is already in the iron, cotton, worsted and dyeing trades."

This passage shows not only the lack of class-consciousness on the part of English lithographers, but also the backward condition of the industrial development in England. Lithography has long been trustified in this country, and, as the English anticipate in their case, it has made "the pace greater" and "the struggle keener," that is, it has intensified labor and decreased wages. But federation has proven no remedy for the condition. On the contrary, it has but aggravated it in the one or two instances in which it was tried, as one of the parties to the federation was utilized—sold out—to the advantage of the other party. Class-conscious organization along Socialist lines is the only remedy for the difficulty.

In 1900, out of a membership of 1019, 196 were unemployed on an average of 31.37 days during the year, that is, one-fifth of the membership was idle more than one-tenth of the average working time. No doubt were the entire craft, or about double the membership, included in these statistics the average number of unemployed would be greater, as would the average number of days of unemployment.

In this country, the average idleness is greater. Labor is performed to a great extent in a spasmodic way. There are seasons in which the rush and hustle is intense, followed by other seasons in which there is "nothing doing." This condition has been in vogue since the inauguration of "the trust."

The Amalgamated Society controls the apprentice system within the shops under its jurisdiction. It therefore favors technical instruction "whereby the latest apparatus may be at the disposal of apprentices and others working in the trades." No doubt it hopes, by this means, to control technical education also.

There is a sorry fate in store for the Amalgamated Society, if American precedent is followed, for then technical education will not be needed by the employers to secure more and cheaper labor. In 1893, technical education in lithography was introduced into the Drexel Institute at Philadelphia by the National Lithographers' (Employers') Association. It was so energetically opposed by the National Lithographic Artists' and Engravers' Protective Association that it was finally abandoned. The employers, undismayed, abided their time, however. They did not have to wait long, for a year or two afterwards great consolidations were affected in and out of lithography. This resulted in a change of methods and the discharge of hundreds of artists and engravers. In this condition of affairs the employers introduced piece work and the sub-contract system, both of which divided the unemployed workers and made easy the admission of large numbers of boys—apprentices and helpers—into the shops, so that the essential end of technical education, as antagonized by the artists and engravers, was achieved. When trusts are formed in England and hundreds of artists and engravers are rendered idle and willing to work at any wage and under any condition, the essential ends of technical education will be achieved there also, despite union control, if any remains.

The Amalgamated Society is a close business corporation. This is seen in the fact that it has investments, for the benefit of its unemployed, sick, death and superannuation funds. These funds principally occupy its time and expenditures. Of trade controversies—strikes—it knows little. Two disputes over apprentices and one over a suspension from employment of a member, show its economic activities.

Being a close business corporation, the Amalgamated Society is ultra-conservative. At the triennial delegates' meeting, held in June, 1900, the objects of the union were extended (sic), viz: "TO MAINTAIN RECOGNIZED CUSTOMS, and for the promotion of technical knowledge, already referred to."

Who wonders upon reading the last declaration that English capitalism and English trade-unionism are in deadly conflict? Who wonders that in that conflict the trades-unions, unable to adapt themselves to the changing order of things are going down to repeated defeat? Who wonders that with such trades-unionism the mass of the English workers are apathetic, pessimistic, and unable to perceive that in Socialism and in Socialism alone lies the hope of their progress and emancipation?

Such ultra-conservatism was once the rule in Lithography in this country. The trusts have changed all that. Today there is an ever increasing number of socialists among the artists and engravers. Some of them are organized in the Progressive Litho Alliance, of the S. T. & L. A. All of them are working for the propagation of Socialism.

......NEWS FROM......
THE FIELD OF CAPITAL

"International Consolidation."

In last week's article in this column, entitled "The Unifying Era," a capitalist authority was quoted as saying, substantially, that 1902 would witness on a transcending scale a further development of the business policy of combination, consolidation, and unification.

During the week there was a revival of the oft repeated rumor that a combination had been effected between the Westinghouse and the General Electric Companies and their branches abroad.

The true significance of this combination is not apparent in the bare announcement made concerning it. It means that a combination is to be effected by two of the largest electrical manufacturers, not only of America, but of Great Britain, France, Germany, South Africa, Australia, Canada, South America and Japan. It means, in fewer words, the formation of an international combination by international competitors, both of which have heretofore waged bitter warfare against each other, involving lawsuits over patents, and the actual seizure of plants, under one legal pretext or another.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has its main offices in Pittsburg. It has branches in New York, Chicago, Denver, Cincinnati, Boston, Atlanta, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, Washington, D. C., New York, Cuba, the Marintime Provinces, Chile, (including Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador), Argentine Republic, Mexico, Canada, Japan, Paris and London.

The domestic company is capitalized at $25,000,000. The branches, which are separate corporations, with definite rights and patents from the parent company, have a capital of their own.

The General Electric Company has its main office in Schenectady, New York. It was organized in 1892 by the merging of the Edison General Electric Company and the Thomson Houston Company. It is also capitalized at $25,000,000. J. Pierpont Morgan is its directing power.

It is represented in England by the British Thomson-Houston Company, in France by the French Thomson-Houston Company, in Germany by the Unich Company, in the south of Europe by the Mediterranean Thomson-Houston Company, in Canada by the Canadian General Electric Company, in Australia by the Australian General Electric Company, and in Mexico by the Mexican General Electric Company, in South America by the South American General Electric Company, and so on. As in the case of the Westinghouse branches, each of these sub-companies holds definite rights and territory from the central organization. Each sub-company manufactures and sells within its allotted area certain electrical articles, while the parent company keeps the great and important business of Europe and the colonies for itself.

When a combination is effected that simultaneously acts in all quarters of the globe, as will the combination of these two great corporations, then 1902 will certainly witness on a transcending scale, a further development of the business policy of combination, consolidation and unification.

The slow, torturous development of "business" from individual ownership, to partnership, to corporate and trust ownership, when compared to this world-wide simultaneous development, is like the speed of a Marconi message when compared to the speed of the stage coach.

Yet there are many who—forgetful of the fact that capitalism is compelled by its own momentum to advance ever onward with greater velocity—still maintain that "l' industrie grand" of Socialism is centuries away.

May we be preserved from their lack of foresight, is our earnest prayer.

"WHO OWNS THE SAVINGS ?"

Facts Which Prove That the Rich And Not the Workers Are Depositors.

New Haven, January 13.—The full annual report of the Connecticut Bank Commission, of which a brief abstract was given out some time ago, shows the continued use of savings banks of the State by the rich depositors. Depositors having between $8,000 and $10,000 on deposit number 17,896, an increase of 941 from the previous year, while their deposits increase from $56,978,437 to $60,725,413. Such depositors have now about six-nineteenths of the total deposits in the State. There are 314 depositors who have deposits of more than $10,000 each and a total of $4,531,832—figures that show no substantial change from the previous year. One depositor has a deposit of $60,016. Of the depositors having more than $10,000 there is a singular grouping of them in the Chelsea Savings Bank of Norwich and the Norwich Savings Society, which have together 171 out of the total 314 of that class, the latter institution alone having 114. As 69 out of the 90 savings banks in the State pay 4 per cent dividends, and only 16 banks discriminate against large deposits, the inducement to savings banks deposits as investment is obvious. Moreover, the rich depositors of the State so scatter their investments in the banks that, while in fact large depositors, they often do not so appear in the returns. Only four banks during the year have decreased dividends below 4 per cent.

During the ten years, with an increase of only three in the number of banks, total deposits have risen from $122,582,159 to $193,248,909.

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For the Workingman and the Student.

The following books are recommended by the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party to those desiring to know what Modern Socialism is.

The evolution of society from Slavery through Feudalism to Capitalism is a necessary part of the science of Socialism, and the growth of the Trade Union and the Labor Movement generally are closely connected with it. A number of standard books on History, Political Economy, and and the development of various social institutions are therefore included in this list.

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The Student's Marx: An Introduction to Karl Marx's Capital. Cloth	$1.00
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Aveling, Mrs. Eleanor Marx:	
The Working Class Movement in England: A Sketch of Conditions from 1545 to 1895	.10
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The Meaning of Socialism	.10

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	**34,191**

> **Now, I saw in my dream, that just as they had ended their talk, they drew nigh to a very miry slough, that was in the midst of the plain; and they, being heedless, did both fall suddenly into the bog. The name of the slough was Despond.**
>
> **BUNYAN.**

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS TO ORDER.

Has it not struck the readers of the public press that volcanic eruptions in Nicaragua have of late become exceptionally frequent? In years gone by volcanic eruptions, or earthquakes in Nicaragua used to come at long intervals, and then they always were tame affairs. That has changed. The earthquakes there now occur at the rate of several a week, and the ratio is on the increase, and their severity begins to be alarming. Whence this thusness? Is the "pot boiling" under the surface of Nicaraguan territory? Perhaps the locating of these recent earthquakes may give some idea of the extent and direction of the rumblings, and one may thus form a conception of what is up. The earthquakes, when located on the map, show to have a decided inclination to string themselves along the line of the proposed Inter-oceanic Canal through Nicaragua. This fact sheds a flood of light upon the phenomenon. It gives the phenomenon a place all to itself in the rank of terrestrial phenomena. The phenomenon in Nicaragua is not one produced by anything going on below the earth, it is produced by things going on above the earth. It is produced by the readiness of the French Panama Canal Company to sell out for $40,000,000, and the boodle that certain powerful American capitalists see in prospect if they can induce the United States to purchase that French ditch on the Isthmus. Accordingly, the phenomenon is produced by certain Wall Street "powers," who are in control of the manufactory of news, and anxious to scare the United States into dropping the Nicaragua plan. In short, the phenomenon is purely financial, it is produced to order, and is wholly on paper!

Capitalism certainly is a wizard. The whip it drives man with to "get there" has the capacity of performing miracles. It is refreshing to turn for a moment from the gruesome miracles it frequently performs to the humorous miracle of earthquakes made to order producing no further damage than commotions on paper.

'TIS FALSE (AND SAD); 'TIS TRUE (AND SADDER).

The discussion that is going on in the public press on both sides of the Atlantic, on the subject of the rising domination of the markets by America, has brought out, in the columns of the American capitalist press, a collection of self-satisfied slogans. One of these is particularly curious by reason of its complexity. It is this:

> "The invention and use of our labor saving machinery have been possible only because of the superior efficiency of our workmen."

This is a complex statement. 'Tis false, and sad it is 'tis false; 'tis true, and sadder yet it is 'tis true.

Despite here and there a seeming exception, improved machinery notoriously eliminates skill. The degree of efficiency increases as one moves backward toward the ever more backward, and it decreases as one moves forward toward the ever more perfect tool. The efficiency requisite for a weaver to run a Northrop loom, for an engineer (?) to run an electric motor engine, for a shoemaker to run a Goodyear machine, for a book-binder to run any of the ingenious machines now being introduced, and that are playing havoc with their trade, etc., etc., is of an infinitely lower grade than the efficiency that their predecessors had to be equipped with in order to ply their several trades. The "superior efficiency," on the part of his workers, that the American capitalist has in mind, is the "superior dumbness" of his workers, which makes it possible for him to utilize invention and labor-saving machinery in such a way as to undersell his European competitors. It is in this sense that his workmen are "superiorly efficient." Hence the claim of their "superior efficiency" as artisans is false, and sad it is 'tis false.

On the other hand, it is equally notorious that the American workingman is quick to detect improved methods of work. His mind is quick at descrying inventions. But equally notorious is the fact that the American workingman who profits by this superior efficiency is a rare bird. The employer, the very gentleman who brags of the "superior efficiency" of his workers, is the one to strip his workers of the fruits of their efficiency. As fast as his worker's efficiency invents an improvement, the employer appropriates it. The worker's poverty bars him from redress. The process has gone so far that, as recorded in these columns, there are companies, in whose contracts with their employees, the latter, "in consideration of employment," surrender in advance all inventions they may make. And the Federal Courts have enforced such contracts, even to the extent of awarding to such an employer the invention of one, who, de facto, had ceased to be an employee, he not having received any wages during the time he was perfecting his invention, but having conceived the idea during his employment. It is, accordingly, unquestionable that the American workmen are gifted with "superior efficiency." Hence, the claim, in this sense, is true, and, hence, sadder yet it is 'tis true.

The praise, bestowed by the American capitalist upon "his workmen" on the score of their "superior efficiency," partakes essentially of the nature of the cooling breeze with which the vampire, by gently flapping his wings, seeks to quiet by pleasing the animal whose blood he is sucking.

THE "SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST."

There is a certain argument that the employing class and its apostles love to make in favor of the capitalist system with more than ordinary gusto. It is the argument of "the survival of the fittest." The expression is expected to give their social system a sort of scientific justification; it also serves to imply that those at war with capitalism are simply unfit. What is really meant by "fit" and "unfit" in the capitalist mouth has been more than once exposed in these columns. An article in the "Evening Post" of recent date affords an opportunity to expose the false pretence from a new side.

Commenting upon recent strikes, ordered, as for instance, one in Indianapolis, with the design of securing the discharge of men who worked too rapidly, the "Post" says:

> "Nothing need be said of the disastrous influence of this policy upon the industries involved, OR OF ITS EFFECT IN HOLDING BACK THE MORE EFFICIENT WORKMEN, AND LEVELING DOWN TO THE STANDARD OF THE POOREST MEN, INSTEAD OF ALLOWING THE BEST TO SET THE PACE."

The first part of this paragraph, the one not underscored, though highly interesting in explaining the meaning of the close relations established between the Hannas, on the one hand, and the Gomperses, on the other, shall be taken up another time. It is the second, the underscored passage, that is here to be considered.

Animals, such as Seton-Thompson would write about in his "Lives of the Hunted," are improved by the strain put upon them to escape with their lives. In places where foxes, wolves, coyotes, goats, deer, etc., are waged war on by one another, especially by man, a specimen of the species in existence presumes a highly developed specimen, one that by a long line of natural selection has inherited a maximum of strong and a minimum of weak points. In such cases the fittest has survived, and its survival marks a high notch on the evolutionary scale. But what would be the case with the workers subjected to the "Post's" evolutionary process?

In the technique of the "Post's" evolutionary process, an "efficient workman" means a "rapid workman," and this implies intense concentration of thought. Let the pace be set by the most "efficient workman," and what is the result? Just the reverse of that seen with the hunted in the animal kingdom. In the animal kingdom some of the hunted survive and these are magnificent specimens; in the wage-slave kingdom, the effect would be rapid deterioration, wholesale consumption of forces, and annihilation, leaving the supply to be furnished from the ever lowering ranks.

The "efficient workman" under capitalism would never receive in wages a sufficient amount of his own product to restore the tremendous consumption of fibre that his "efficiency" implies. Even if he were to receive more than the average, his wages would be small. Unable to recuperate his spent energies, and unable to lay by from his pittance the mammoth amount now needed for independence, the "rapid," the "efficient" workman is but a prospective inmate of an asylum for physical wrecks.

Under capitalism, the "fittest workman" means the juiciest mutton chop to be devoured. As nothing but the picked bones survive in the mutton chop, the capitalist meaning of the "survival of the fittest" among the wage-slaves stands for the survival of bone-yard refuse.

THE HANNA-GOMPERS PARTNERSHIP.

In an article, commenting upon certain recent strikes ordered with the design of securing the discharge of men who worked too rapidly, the "Evening Post" declares:

> "NOTHING NEED BE SAID OF THE DISASTROUS INFLUENCE OF THIS POLICY UPON THE INDUSTRIES INVOLVED, or of its effect in holding back the more efficient workmen, and leveling down to the standard of the poorest men, instead of allowing the best to set the pace."

The second portion of this quotation, the portion not underscored above, has been considered in these columns. Its bearing upon the meaning of the "survivial of the fittest" in the capitalist's mouth, when applied to the workman, was pointed out. Of equal importance is the first portion, the portion that appears underscored above. It discloses the meaning and significance of the solidarity recently established between he Hannas and the Gomperses.

Stripped of its rhetoric, the recent "Harmony" gathering between Capital and Labor, and the Arbitration Committee that the gathering crystallized into with Hanna as President and Gompers as Vice-President, are a serious effort on the part of Capital to avoid strikes. Why, the above quotation explains. The tendency of the pure and simple Union is to "level down to the standard of the poorest men"; if the American capitalist yields, the "influence is disastrous" upon his business: he is now competing with the world and underselling his competitors: he does so because of the intensity with which his workmen toil: in his effort to keep up that intensity, and even intensify it, he gets tangled up in strikes: these he can and has overcome: but the process, besides being costly and onerous, deprives him of a halo that he has found to be eminently useful, the halo of "democracy" and "friendship to Labor." The problem before the American capitalist was, accordingly, How to avoid strikes and yet having the most rapid workmen set the pace? The "Harmony" gathering was intended to solve the problem. By the joining of hands between the Hannas and the Gomperses the problem is solved,—until the scales shall drop from the eyes of the Gomperses' dupes. Until then—and the alleged first fruit of "Harmony," the settlement of the Garment Workers strike is a sample—the "solution of the problem" amounts to just this:

The Gomperses will see to it that no disaster shall overtake the business of American capitalism. It shall continue to produce with that plentifulness that is the fruit of the intensest toil. Such intensity of toil spells the physical ruination of the toiler. Whenever the toiler shall kick, the Gomperses will take him in hand, discipline him, and free the capitalist from the odium of harshness.

The pure and simple Trades Union is developing rapidly. Originally intended to administer to the economic interests of the rank and file, its false structure has caused it to slide more and more off its economic premises, until the day has come when, owned by the Organized Scabbery that officers it, the best developed of them are being delivered tied hand and foot to the employer, and fulfil to-day none other than the role of wheels in the mechanism of capital, grinding down the Workers and swelling the power of the Idlers.

WHOSE GOVERNMENT IS IT?

Does any one want further proof that the present Government, composed as it is of Republicans and Democrats, does not represent the working class, but represents exclusively the idle class, the capitalist class, the class that, without performing any manner of useful labor, holds in its hands the property produced by the workers? For the benefit of those to whom the periodical use of the militia, in cases of conflicts between capitalists and workers, is not yet a convincing proof, the below is hereby reproduced:

> CHARLES E. KILMER,
> Ex-Chief of Corporation Tax Bureau in the Office of the State Comptroller at Albany.
> Offices:
> Park Row Building, 15 Park Row,
> Borough of Manhattan.
> Long Distance Telephone, 3909 Cortlandt.
> Specialty:
> Corporation Reports and Taxes
> of this and other States.
> New York City, Dec. 31, 1901.
>
> Gentlemen—I beg to call your attention to the fact that, under the provisions of the Tax Laws of this State, the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York, are now making up the assessments for local taxes against individuals and corporations, domestic and foreign, residing in, or carrying on business in the several Boroughs of the City of New York, upon their real and personal estate for the year 1902, and that they will on or about January 13, next, issue from their department formal notices in relation thereto.
>
> It is important that your statement should be filed with the Board of Tax Commissioners promptly, and to that end will thank you to enclose your notice, together with answers to the enclosed questions, to me as soon after January 13, 1902, as may be convenient, so that I can prepare your report without delay.
>
> On the 13th of January, 1902, your personal estate, merchandise on hand, bills and accounts receivable and bank balance liable for taxation in the State of New York should be as SMALL as possible and your debts as LARGE as possible. Yours very truly.
>
> (Signed.) CHAS. E. KILMER.

The above is a literal transcript of a circular signed "Charles E. Kilmer." The only omission is the name of the firm that the original of the above copy was sent to.

Comment should be unnecessary, when from such sources, such efforts are put forth to coach capitalist concerns how to dodge taxation by pointing out the taxables that should be made to appear "as SMALL as possible," and the things that should be made to appear "as LARGE as possible."

A LESSON, ALL THE SAME.

After being locked up about twelve hours and receiving a second charge from the Court, the jury before which was tried the libel suit of the Socialist Labor Party against the Brooklyn "Standard Union" brought in a verdict for the defendant. We consider this a miscarriage of justice. A verdict for the plaintiff was required by good morals. It would have been a deserved rebuke to the recklessness with which newspapers generally handle reputations; in this particular case it would have been an act of high civic virtue for men, not Socialists, to have taken a stand that pointedly amounted to saying, Whatever our political opinions may be, we are children of the 20th Century Civilization; we, therefore, do not consider that a body of men, differing from us and conducting itself politically just as we do, is legitimate subject for calumny. By deciding for the defendant the jury failed to take that high moral and civic ground. Nevertheless its verdict is not an acquittal. Apart from the fact, which probably was quite clear to the jury, that its verdict would not settle the matter, and that it was wholly based upon the technicalities which arose from the novelty of a political party's owning its own press, the trial was a lesson to the libelous "Standard Union," and, through it, to all its fellows. Challenged to make good before a jury of its peers its infamous statements against the Party, it crawled. By its own testimony, or rather absence of testimony, it disclosed its moral bankruptcy. It produced not a scrap of testimony to substantiate its charges against the DAILY PEOPLE; the defendant simply screened itself behind the "novelty of the case."

The Brooklyn "Standard Union" escaped in this instance. As stated above, this does not settle the matter. But even if all further action were dropped, that paper has received a lesson, and through it, its fellows. The S. L. P. is not ash-barrel refuse upon which everybody can spit. The "Standard Union" has found out that. It is welcome to the reputation it carried away from the Court room, and is not to be envied.

So far so good.

HOW DOES THIS TALLY?

News comes from Europe that the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Italy is undertaking a vast propaganda in favor of "Catholic Socialism." The impetus, it is stated on reliable authority, goes out from the Papacy itself, it is taken up by the priesthood and by leading Catholic notabilities all over Italy, and clubs and labor papers are being set up by the movement. The news items and reports on the subject close with quotations from speeches made by leading dignitaries of the Catholic Church, both in America and Europe; and these statements bristle with admissions to the effect that "the condition of the workingmen must be improved," that their condition is "un-Christian," that, as a result of all this, "serious events" are at hand and humanity stands "in the presence of a great problem."

This is not the opportunity to look into what the "Catholic Socialist" movement understands by Socialism. That point may be left out for the present. The point of interest is its declarations touching the condition of the poor and the "great problem" it refers to. Upon that there can be no doubt. What it says on that head is plain. The question then comes, what becomes of Archbishop Corrigan's oft-repeated words that the "poor are growing richer, and not poorer"? If this is so, there could be no such "great problem" as the "Catholic Socialist" movement talks about. If the poor are improving rapidly, as Archbishop Corrigan declares in chorus with the Labor Fakirs and the capitalist fleecers of the workers, then the condition of these can not be said to be "un-Christian." One or the other statement must be false. Can it be possible that an Archbishop Corrigan, who goes out into private houses to marry an Anna Gould, and who talks so wisely on Socialism and economics, could be wrong?

Evidently, there is something wrong somewhere. And the wrong must be of vast dimensions when such an old capitalist slogan as that "the poor are getting richer," begins to be abandoned, and the Archbishop is left out in the cold singing the old lie all alone.

On one of the steamship docks in this city the foreman told the loaders to put three bags of potatoes on each hand truck instead of two bags as was the rule. One of the truckers looked with a reproachful eye at one of the loaders, who is an S. L. P. man, as the latter put the third bag on his truck. "That's what you call Socialism, is it?" said the trucker. "Go on, you mule, you're only getting what you voted for," was the quick retort.

The Central Labor Union of St. Louis has declared a boycott on the fair to be held in that city in 1904. The boycott is a marvel in the method that has been adopted to make it effective. All members of trades unions are called upon to cease payment on shares they may hold in the Louisiana Purchase Company, which is behind the fair. This is the first time that a boycott has been declared against a concern in which the stockholders of that concern were asked to do the boycotting. Who says pure and simple "organized labor" does not move? Yes, it moves, but whither?

The United Mine Workers, at their recent convention, threw over all resolutions which touched upon wages, but unanimously voted to demand an extension of the check-off. A resolution asking for a half holiday on Saturday was also defeated, because it might not be agreeable to the operators. The check-off is agreeable, evidently, so the fakirs at the convention whooped it through with all their might.

At one time the doings of the K. of L. were flashed by wire from one end of the country to the other. To-day nobody takes any notice of the organization, and they can do much as they like, and get scarcely a line. Last week the convention of the body was held in Albany. It was two conventions, rather than one, for the Hayes and Parsons factions refused to get together. All that was sent out concerning the meetings consisted of a half dozen words. The sessions were held behind closed doors, not because it was necessary to hide the fact that there were only two or three men in attendance on each side. The closed doors were more nearly coffin lids than anything else.

A number of defenders of the mosquito have arisen in Jersey where a systematic attempt is to be made to exterminate the soulful singers. The contention of the defenders is that the bite of the mosquito cures rheumatism. There is just ground for suspecting that the defenders of the mosquieto are led to their position not so much by the rheumatism as by a desire to have an excuse for taking a little drop of prevention. It is known that a dram of whiskey, applied internally during any time that the earth is in motion, is a sure antidote to the evils that my result from mosquito bites. It is doubtlessly this fact that has stirred up Jersey, but the Jerseymen were too modest to admit it.

It has come to light that the wealthy do not take the trouble to contribute anything to the McKinley memorial fund. Why should they? Capitalists seek investments, and there is no dividend to be drawn from such a source as that. They might be persuaded to give while a man is alive, but that is only because they believe that they can obtain an adequate return.

Mr. Russell Sage, a gay young spark of 82, has been sued by a giddy damsel of 45. It is not an affair of the heart, in the usual acceptance of that term, and yet it is in Russell's acceptation of it, as it involves money. The lady wants $75,000, and she wants it at once. Russell is no gentleman useless he gives it to her.

"Sentimentality" is the term that Gen. Chaffee applies to the feelings of those who squirm at the thought of "a few Filipinos, more or less, being PUT OUT OF THE WAY."

Who would be a "sentimentalist?" Surely not the newly started "lumber companies" that are to operate in the Philippine Islands, nor the contractors for Army supplies. All of these are above "sentimentality."

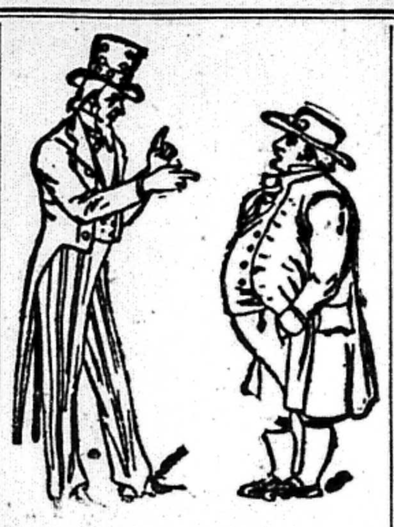
What occult reason can there be for the Westinghouse Company, whose business is electric motors and who would profit by the introduction of electric motive power in the New York Central Tunnel, now coming out with a letter warning against the dangers of electricity as motive power?

The Republican Party in this State is getting ready early for the Gubernatorial contest in this State. The slogan "Odell has lowered the taxes" is beginning to be heard everywhere. Is Gov. Odell the latest convert to the Kangaroo Social Democratic tax-payers' party?

Russia's Infant Death Rate.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 8.—Alarming figures in regard to infant mortality are made public by the medical reports to local authorities. It appears that in many governments forty and even fifty or more per cent. of the children die in their first years.

The mortality is attributed mainly to the ignorance of the peasants and to the fact that the mothers have to neglect their children in order to work in the fields. Another cause is said to be the employment of wet nurses, necessitating the feeding of the nurses' children by artificial means. In one government, where the mortality of infants among the Christians is 342.1 per thousand, the death rate among the children of Mahammedan parents is 140.4 per thousand. The Mohammedan law compels mothers to nurse their own children



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN.—To the devil with the Trusts!

UNCLE SAM.—So say I, if you mean the stockholders.

B. J.—Let us smash it!

U. S.—Nary a smash.

B. J.—I thought you agreed it was a bad thing.

U. S.—So I do, if you mean the stockholders.

B. J.—What is the difference? Is not the trust itself a bad thing?

U. S.—In what way is it bad?

B. J.—The Standard Oil Trust, for instance, closed thirty-nine refineries.

U. S.—Good!

B. J.—Good?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—You are joking!

U. S.—I am not. Have we now less oil than we need?

B. J.—I think not.

U. S.—If to-day, with an increased need for oil, all the oil needed can be produced with thirty-nine refineries less is it not a proof that thirty-nine were superfluous?

B. J.—I won't deny that.

U. S.—Is it not a proof of former wastefulness and present economy in production?

B. J.—I may grant that, too.

U. S.—Does it not follow that energies and wealth that were formerly wasted in the production of oil, being now saved, can be turned into other channels in which they may be needed.

B. J.—Nor that would I deny.

U. S.—All that being so—waste being stopped, wise economy being established, and thereby forces set free to stimulate new production—I maintain Trusts are good.

B. J.—I was simply giving you rope when I granted what I did——

U. S.—And now I am hanged?

B. J. (laughing)—You don't believe it? I'll show you.

U. S.—Let her rip!

B. J.—All the advantages you mentioned, and which I granted are only one side of the question.

U. S.—Is there another to it?

B. J.—Like in all other cases, when pou look at the other side in this case you will see such disadvantages as to wholly make up for the disadvantages which you showed up, and still have a large balance against the advantages.

U. S.—Hurry up and show them.

B. J.—Do the surviving refineries employ as many hands now as they did togather with the with the thirty-nine that were closed?

U. S.—No, indeed!

B. J.—Did the surviving refineries employ the hands that were thrown out of work when the thirty-nine refineries were closed?

U. S.—They may have employed a few of them; the bulk lost their jobs.

B. J.—Do you think that 100 men were thus thrown on the streets?

U. S.—Yes; and 500—

B. J.—You admit 500—

U. S.—Yes, and more. Considering everything, not less than 2,000 men were thrown out of work.

B. J.—Are these men now living in clover?

U. S.—I guess they are starving.

B. J.—Now, I got out of you all I want.

U. S.—What good will it do you?

B. J.—I'll show you. Do you mean to say that the advantages in economy, on the one hand, and the increased productivity of wealth on the other can compensate for the suffering of 2,000 men thrown out of wark?

U. S.—Whose fault is that these men are famishing?

B. J.—The Trust's.

U. S.—Not at all!

B. J.—Whose, then?

U. S.—The men's themselves.

B. J.—W-h-a-t?

U. S.—Yes! You admitted the great gains there are in the concentrated production brought on by the Trusts?

B. J.—I did and do.

U. S.—Without that, production could not be carried on upon the large scale that is wanted?

B. J.—Guess not.

U. S.—The evil we find going hand in hand with the blessing is the increased number of the unemployed?

B. J.—Exactly.

U. S.—Only for that evil you would admit concentration of production was a good thing.

B. J.—Yes, I would.

U. S.—Now, answer me this last question: around it everything else turns: "Is the evil in this case something that can not be separated from the good?"

B. J.—W-e-l-l——

U. S.—I'll answer for you. "No!" The evil CAN be separated. It is not necessary that hunger should go hand in hand with increased production.

B. J.—How would you prevent it?

U. S.—By removing the cause.

B. J.—And what may that be?

U. S.—The private ownership of the means of production. Through that poverty commences, and it increases at the rate in which fewer and fewer persons get possession of the machinery of production——

B. J.—And then?

U. S.—If the whole people in their collective capacity owned the instruments of production, through their central administrative organs, then the evil would stop.

B. J. How?

U. S.—Because production would be carried on for use, and not for profit, as it is under private ownership.

B. J.—And if fewer and fewer hands are needed?

U. S.—Instead of dismissing them, THE HOURS OF WORK WOULD BE REDUCED ALL AROUND.

B. J.—That would be fine.

U. S.—And are not the workers to blame if things continue as they are?

B. J.—I don't see that.

U. S.—Have not the workers the overwhelming majority of votes——

B. J.—I grant you all! You are right from start to finish.

U. S.—The day the worrkers vote for themselves instead of voting for the Democratic and Republican parties; the day they go in a body into the Socialist Labor Party, and thereby vote themselves into power, that day the evil will be removed and only the blessing remain.

B. J.—I agree with you.

U. S.—The Trust is a good thing: it is in line of evolution; we must help evolution along, and place the Trust in the hands of the nation.

Political and Economic.

"Puck" is supposed to be a comic paper, and it waxes funny in a Depewesque manner. Across the bottom of a page in large type it has this ghastly announcement: "Begins right. Ends right. Right in the middle. New York Central." Depew cracked ghoulish jokes over the victims who were burnt to death in the New York Central's tunnel in 1891, but Depew is now afraid, and the fearful destruction of life in that same tunnel last week required a thoroughly capitalistic jest. Hence "Puck's" ghastly fling.

"Social Justice," latest born and least living of all the Social Democratic publications, says: "There is a little bunch of Socialists who did not go to the Unity Conventions. Some call them De Leonites, others call them union smashers, but we call them Socialist Lunacy Practitioners, S. L. P., for short.—The Socialist Lunacy Practitioners exist to point out the error of our ways. When we need a physic, let us read THE PEOPLE." Exactly. There is a story told of a "noble" English Lord who, to show his contempt for George Washington, hung up his picture in his sanitary. He was especially struck by his own wit and humor in doing this, and he yearned for the time when he could lay hands on an American and show him how he had treated the Revolutionary general. At last the opportunity occurred, and after piloting the visitor around the picture gallery, the "noble" finally showed him Washington. The visitor said nothing, so the "noble" observed: "That is a picture of Washington." "Fine picture, excellent picture, couldn't be better," was the reply. The "noble" was disconsolate. He feared that Yankee keenness had not been up to the witty requirements of the act, so he said: "That is the only fit place we have for Washington." "Right you are," was the instant reply. "If Washington couldn't physic an Englishman, nothing could." "Social Justice" is right in the attitude it takes. All it needs is a little more of THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Stead, who is against the Boer war, has in New Zealand an edition of his "Review of Reviews." This is supposed to voice all the opinions of the owner. Recently the government placed an advertisement in the magazine, and purchased a large number of copies of that issue. The advertisement and the articles in the same issue were decidedly anti-Boer. Now Mr. Stead has returned the money ($1,000) paid for the advertisement, so as to place the New Zealand government in the light of accepting favors from a pro-Boer. The government will use the money to send more men to South Africa. Stead is satisfied with this arrangement, as he has gained through the dispute more advertising than he could well afford to pay for in hard cash. A sacrifice of a sense of decency and honor is nothing to Stead.

An "artist" who signs his productions "Unterman" has been doing some work for the Chicago "Workers' Call," and for unrestrained idiocy these doings, or cartoons, stand in a class by themselves. From an artistic point of view they are worthless. They are equally worthless from a satirical point of view. In most instances they are a retouching of the cheap stuff that country newspapers publish. This might pass without comment, but the fact that "Unterman" renders the working class ridiculous cannot be passed over. His "laborers" are foolish in appearance, and the position they assume is always an abject one. The "Workers' Call" has taken for its object the great task of making the working class a lot of sap-headed cravens, but "Unterman" goes even farther than that.

E. A. Ditmar, the London correspondent of the "Times" says that what England should have is some good method whereby the price of liquor could be sent so high that poor people could not get it. Ditmar never did manifest what could be called a deep sense of humor, but there was always an impression that he was in favor of the 'igher clawses. But here he is in a conspiracy to kill them off. Liquor is bad, and should be placed at such a price that the poor cannot buy it. It is now low in price, the poor can buy it, and are being murdered. If it was placed at $10 a bottle, the 'igher clawses would drink with even greater avidity than they now show. The 'igher and the lower are both composed of human beings. The effect of liquor will be the same on both. Therefore Ditmar has either become a humorist, or else he wishes to kill off the nobles. The "Times" should recall him, because he is committing a crime if he is trying to be humorous, and he is committing a crime if he wishes to kill of the better people.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

The Lay of the Land in Flint, Mich.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—This will be a biographical sketch of Flint from a workingman's standpoint. Flint is a city of about 14,000 inhabitants, in the county of Genesee, a genuine pure and simple trade union town, thirty locals or thereabouts.

The first one of these pure and simple unions to be here considered, will be the cigar makers. In July, 1901, this Union made up its mind to strike against their brother, Mr. Capitalist. At that time there were nine cigar factories in Flint, all controlled by the C. W. I. U., and their bill of prices were $8 low, so they said we want $9 low from you, Brother Capitalist. But Brother Capitalist said, No. So this "great" C. W. I. U. went on strike, and stayed out for a certain length of time, and then realized they were defeated, so they agreed to work for the old bill of prices. But they lost not only the strike; they also lost three of the largest factories in the city, and showed to the intelligent workingmen how weak this pure and simple union is. So score one more fakir's victory for Gompers and the rest of his Organized Scabbery.

The barbers are the next. There are just three union shops, the rest are union or "onion." This is the way they do business. The bill of prices are fifteen cents for shave, twenty-five cents for hair-cut. I dropped into one. Got a hair cut and shave. They charged me thirty-five cents. The bill of prices said forty cents. So you see the solidarity of this form of so-called union, robbing the poor workingmen, so these few barbers can have a little more wages, at the expense of the many, or in other words robbing Peter to pay Paul.

The Tailors of the city do not average $1 a day the year round. The butchers about $11 a week. But how they work for it! Thirteen, fourteen hours a day.

The next business of importance in Flint is the wagon and carriage works. These poor wage slaves work about ten hours a day and do not average more than $1.25 per day the year around. And what is more, there is a compulsory insurance among them.

While enumerating these bogus labor organizations, I should not forget to say that Flint is blessed also with a "Social Democratic" or a "Socialist," or a "Kangaroo" party. I think the last is about the right name. They have got Socialism and Anarchism all mixed up, but that is nothing new for the Kangaroos.

The only thing to be regretted is that they have given the capitalist papers a bigger opportunity to confuse the minds of the working people.

Just one more important point: the great and only failure, E. V. Debs, the so-called leader of a hundred and one and I don't know how many more, was here on the 6th, and spoke at Stone's Opera House. His pictures were hung up in all the business stores, also the capitalist papers boomed him up for all they were worth. I think the Trades and Labor Council brougth him here, although I am not certain. I tried hard to find out but no one seemed to know. They were hustling for two or three weeks selling tickets at 25 cents each. I don't think Debs was selling his own photos this time, or else he was short of supplies. Well, to make a long story short, the Opera House seats 999 people, and Debs had about seventy to hear him. So the working class is awakening at last, and can't be buncoed by the capitalist press. So keep on the firing line, comrades, and the victory will be ours. So up with the Arm and Hammer of the fighting S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., and hit the fakirs hard till we hear no more of them, or make them stand squarely where they belong—with the capitalist class.

S. T. & L. A. CIGAR MAKER.

Flint, Mich., Jan. 9.

As to the S. T. & L. A.

I.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—For years I have been a student of the Labor Movement. I have watched the birth and death of the United Labor Party and that of the Progressive Labor Party. And at the present time I have the pleasure to be a close observer of the development of the Socialist Labor Party. Thus it will be conceded that it is but natural I should form opinions of my own.

I should explain that I am not a member of the S.L.P., nor am I a member of a labor union of any kind, but nevertheless I have given the matter of attention, and I vote the S.L.P. ticket.

The one thing that I cannot find light on is that question of the S.L.P. and economic organizations and these lines are written with the intent of getting some light.

There is no question in my mind but that the S.L.P. in its position, politically, is correct, and that a conquest of the public powers by the working class on the lines of the class struggle will be the end of wage slavery. I also agree with its tactics of declaring the pure and simple trade unions a worthless institution, and the branding of its leaders, the Labor Lieutenants of capitalism. There are not words expressive enough in the English language to apply to that gang of rascals. Conceding, then, that the pure and simple union is of no value to the working class, must we not acknowledge that any economic organization which must follow in the same lines is equally as worthless? Is not your S. T. & L. A. built on the same lines, with the exception of its political plank? Does that political plank justify the S.L.P. with handicapping itself with a worthless economic organization?

What are the remedies offered to the working class by the pure and simple union? Is it not the strike, the boycott and the label? And, as an economic organization, does not the S. T. & L. A. offer the identical remedies? Is the strike, the boycott or the label any better when offered by the S. T. & L. A., than by the pure and simple unions? The answer must be, No. They are at the present day worthless as weapons, no matter what name the economic organization may possess. And so it appears plain to me that the ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS ARE WORTHLESS AND SHOULD BE DISBANDED.

I do not wish to be misunderstood as declaring all economic organization worthless. I mean permanent economic organization. I will concede that temporary economic organization is necessary from time to time, as the occasion may arise. That in shops, mines or mills there may be some advantage to be gained by striking for an increase or resisting a reduction. In order to bring the matter to a successful issue a temporary organization must be effected. But after the matter has been settled by victory or defeat, the organization should cease to exist. We cannot avoid the temporary economic organization. But the permanent economic organization must be made a thing of the past.

We speak of the labor fakir. But is it not true that the labor fakir is the child of the PERMANENT ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION? And does it not apply with equal force to all kinds of economic organization? Is the S. T. & L. A. any more secure than the pure and simple union? Has the S. T. & L. A. any more right to fake the workers with the worthless strike, boycott and label than the pure and simple union? I say no.

Let us seek a common ground and what do we find? We discover that of all things the one that stands out most prominent to-day is that all battles waged on the economic field are failures. It is not necessary for me to mention the lost strikes and boycotts. The fact cannot be denied that there are no more battles won on the economic field. That the capitalist class thoroughly organized, is able to cope, aided by the powers of government which it possesses, with any economic battle it may engage in against the working class. This makes clear the fact that the day of the permanent economic organization has passed and that the eyes of the working class must turn to the political field exclusively. The working class must be taught that the only staff it has to lean on is that of its political power and no other. For that purpose there is no necessity to have two political organizations within the S. L. P., that is to say, the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. One will do; and let that one be the fighting S. L. P.

Therefore, onward to the conquest of the public powers, so that the day of freedom may draw near.

Down with the pure and simple union!

Down with the S. T. & L. A.!

Down with all forms of permanent economic organization!

Down with all fakirs!

Up with the Banner of the Fighting S. L. P.!

Onward to the conquest of the Public Powers!

Observer,

Brooklyn, New York, Jan. 11.

[The central point in the above correspondence is the condemnation of "permanent organization" on the economic field. The condemnation of all economic organization as wholly worthless, is, however, qualified in the admission that "temporary economic organization is necessary from time to time," seeing that at such times, "there may be some advantage to be gained by striking for an increase, or resisting a reduction." To the extent of this admission, the condemnation of the weapons "strike" and "boycot" is also qualified. The only weapon that remains wholly condemned in the correspondence is the "label." The label, obviously, requires a "permanent organization" back of it; and it is against the "permanent organization" that the above correspondence centers its attacks. This it condemns, without qualification, on the ground that "the labor fakir is the child of the permanent organization." Hence our correspondent joins the S. T. & L. A. to the pure and simple Unions in his closing "Downs!"

This theory is faulty. It has three big holes in it.

First hole: The theory: "Down with all 'permanent organization' because they are the breeders of the fakir" means nothing unless it means that the capitalist corrupter will abstain from hiring his "labor lieutenants" and keeping them like decoy ducks among the rank and file when these have no "permanent organization." Such notion need but to be mentioned to show itself visionary. "Permanent organization" or none, the capitalist will keep up these lackeys in the ranks of his wage slaves. Hardly a day passes by but that lackey labor lieutenant will have an opportunity to earn the bone, that the capitalist hires him with, to do his dirty work of running into the ground the revolutionary lightning that is bound perpetually to flash up among the workers, so long as they have not been tamed down to the coolie state. This hole in the theory leads straight to the second.

Second hole: In the absence of a correctly-controlled "permanent organization," then, at each of those occurring periods, when, as our correspondent admits, "a temporary organization is necessary," the labor lieutenants of the capitalist have the inside track. The temporary organization will be run by these, and will be run into the ground. And the hand of these labor fakirs will be all the freer, just because they had no "permanent organization" with whose doings they could have been exposed. In Rhode Island, for instance, the comrades, when asked why they did not organize a machinists Local of the S. T. & L. A., answered the same was unnecessary BECAUSE THERE WAS NO PURE AND SIMPLE MACHINISTS UNION IN THE STATE. And yet, when the fraud of the recent machinists tidal wave of strikes came on, a big pure and simple local of machinists sprung up over night, in that very State, and the men were correspondingly plucked by the fakirs.

Third hole: Our correspondent's position resolves itself into this: "Reform Society behind its back." The corruption of pure and simple "permanent organization" can be fought only by squarely locking horns with it. Organization must me fought with organization. If fear of possible corruption is to be advanced as an argument against "permanent organization" on the economic field, why not drop the "permanent organization" on the political field? The source of possible corruption in the latter, though from a different quarter, is infinitely greater.—ED. PEOPLE.]

II.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—In the issue of the DAILY PEOPLE of Wednesday January 8, Comrade Reid opens the discussion on "the attitude of the S.L.P. towards the trades union."

He acknowledges that the principles of the S. T. & L. A. are correct and takes up the side issue (altho' important) on the method of agitation preparatory to S. T. & L. A. organization, and says: "The Party must dominate the economic movement," "but ere this is possible there must be a class-conscious economic movement," and winds up his discussion with the proposition that we "sever our direct connection with the S. T. & L. A."

He seemingly imagines that a class conscious economic movement will spring up of itself from the stray seeds of socialist agitation that may fall over the fence into the pure and simple trade union yard. Or he considers the efforts put forth by the workers in trade unions as useless, for he does not attempt to resurrect the S. T. & L. A. or any kindred organization after "concentrating our efforts in building up a strong political party to wrest the political power from the capitalist class."

There seems to me to be a point here that socialists sometimes forget, and that is the "assistance" the Party is likely to receive from the middle class.

When the middle class shall have overthrown the millstone of trade union efforts that have held it to the ground, then the natural gravitation of the middle class will be towards the class that is being held down by the same power that is throwing it down, to wit the capitalist class. It will enter the ranks crying: "Down with the capitalists! The public must own the trusts!" Now, granted we have wrested the public powers from the capitalist class, then it is the tug of war begins: The middle class, on the one hand, demanding the public property in the tools of production or distribution, to be used to lessen the taxes of their small properties, or, like the Populist Farmer, advocating the "government ownership of the railroads" that he may have cheaper freight rates. Arrayed against these middle class-Glasgow-Australian Socialists, will be the interests of the Proletarian, who will continue demanding the full value of his labor power. After overthrowing the capitalist class, and Comrade Reid cannot deny that the middle class will be a factor in the capturing of the political power, with what organization will he say "in order that we may use it to subserve the interests of the working class—the nation."

Again, if the capitalist class refuse to surrender the public powers, or if they disfranchise the Proletariat, in the North as they are doing in the South, where shall we look for the disciplined, drilled militant army for the Socialist Republic, but to the class conscious economic movement, the S. T. & L. A.?

The main point in Comrade Reid's discussion is the statement that "Prior to the endorsement of the S. T. & L. A. by the Party, their energy was centralized IT TRAVELED THE PATH OF LEAST RESISTANCE, they accomplish results.' The latter part of the above statement is equivalent to a denial of all the principles the Party has held dear. I do not wish to insult the comrade. But I must say, it is the course the Kangaroo Social Democracy has pursued. It leads to "boring from within," a smothering of the proletarian voice of indignation: the passing over of the Tampa incident the check-off system in the U.M.W.U. hushed, the leading of workers when on strike as the children of Israel of old in the wilderness, anywhere—everywhere but never into the promised land and when we would "speak out even if earth's system crack" we are sure to hear that nursery song: "Hush Hush, Hush, Here Comes the bogey man."

Can we play the sneak and crawl before the labor fakir in his realm and at the first opportunity stab him in the back? The Kangaroos have done this and I for one am willing to leave such tactics to them.

When the "organized scabbery" go into politics as they have done in San Francisco then we may expect recruits in bunches to the steadfast principles of the S. L. P.

We have held that the Socialists of "other tactics" must develop into one or other extreme. The parting of the ways is seen—all those who stand by Gompers, Mitchell, Hanna & Company for the "Capital-Labor Arbitration Brotherhood" are bracing up their ranks for the next reduction.

The believers in the class struggle must fall back and they cannot make a stand until they organize their forces on the principles that the S. L. P. has maintained. They are attacking the "organized scabbery" now. We can hear the rattle of their guns but it is only a skirmish.

The Alliance must be maintained, cost what it will. We may have made mistakes in agitation preparatory to S. T. & L. A. organization, but in the Alliance, never! "The working class may they ever be right, but right or wrong—the working class."

Will U. C. Clear.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 10.

[There have been received at this office, since the publication of Comrade Reid's letter, besides the above two, five others. These five others, like the one just above, are all enthusiastic for the Alliance. They are from: K., N. Y.; E. R. C., Newark, N. J.; D. M. S., Pittsburg, Pa.; F. F., Hartford, Conn.; and J. T., Syracuse, N. Y. These will be published in due time. In order not to gorge the correspondence page of the WEEKLY—from which no part of this interesting discussion should be excluded—these letters can not be given in a bunch. Moreover, the Chair rules that adverse letters shall have the right of way. The favorable letters will have their innings. Every member, and all interested should be heard. Only "make it short": for obvious reasons, editing in such cases should be limited to "typographical errors." Hence surplussage should be avoided. Let the discussion be full, free and frank.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

"We Don't Want No Politics in the Yunion."

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The California Federation of Labor met in its second annual convention at Vallejo, Cal., Jan. 6.

For pure and simple tactics it surpasses the most sanguine expectations. President C. D. Rodgers takes pains to accentuate that "no politics will be allowed," but "Mayor-elect Schmitz of the Union Labor Party will be accorded a warm reception," and will remain till the convention is over. For what purpose is not stated.

Both Mr. Rodgers and the other conspicuous fakirs are "strongly in favor of sending a message of thanks to Governor Gage for the great service he rendered the unions in bringing about a settlement of the late strike; and that in our opinian would be perfectly proper as long as it does not involve an endorsement for re-election." But there will be no politics." Considering that Governor Gage promised to delay calling out the militia to shoot down the strikers as long as there was any chance of strengthening his prospects for re-election by so doing, such a message of thanks may be "proper."

Resolutions will be introduced to enact LAWS for Chinese exclusion. But "we will have no politics," assures us the worthy president.

Resolutions will be introduced providing for LAWS against injunctions, but "no politics or anything of that kind will be permitted," the same worthy hastens to add:

Resolutions will be adopted to enact LAWS against convict labor, but "we are not here for the purpose of doing politics," again declares the Great Mogul.

Resolutions will be introduced advocating a LAW which prohibits employers from holding back wages of employees, but "we are not here to discuss politics" repeats the high priest.

Resolutions will be introduced to secure the passing of a pending LAW against fraudulent employment agencies "which failed to pass in the last legislature IN SPITE OF THE FACT (how is such a thing possible?) that Secretary Lathrop made four trips to Sacramento to advance the bill." Most wonderful indeed! Evil-minded people are saying that it is not the right thing to do to employ fraudulent political agents to fight fraudulent employment agencies. But "our constitution prohibits all politics" soothingly recalls the Past Grand Master in the political bunco game.

Resolutions will be introduced to have a LAW enacted by Congress that all warships be built in Government navy yards "where such work can be done more cheaply and expeditiously than under private contact." A great improvement indeed it would be if foreign wage slaves could be shot down more "expeditiously" and at the same time at less cost to taxpayers! But, "we don't want no politics in our youniuns."

Resolutions will be introduced to have a LAW enacted that cheap restaurants, where workingmen take their rush meals at the noon hour, be subject to inspection. This has become a crying need as the restaurant keepers in the rush "just dip the dishes in dirty soap suds without as much as wiping them," those suds being obtained from the "cheapest and most obnoxious soap, made of animal fat, which gets into the coffee and other food, causing diseases of serious nature." Secretary Lathrop was probably (aber nit!) taking his meals in soaps-sud joints when he went lobbying to Sacramento, which, perhaps, accounts for the "diseased" condition of the fraudulent employment agency bill. But— I almost forgot—"no politics in the union!"

"But," says President Rodgers, "our greatest purpose is to harmonize the employer and the employed: and that harmony must be brought about by making their interests appear to them as they are—mutual."

With the exception of this "mutual" clause there is not a single measure mentioned in the reports, which does not involve passing of LAWS. Laws are passed in the political bodies we call Legislatures and Congress, to which access is gained only through political action. In view of that fact, is not the warship-soap-sud scabbery thrice condemned as a traitor to the working class? Down with the scabby crew! Let the Hammer drop quick and heavy on their asinine heads. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party alone will emancipate our class from wage slavery.

JOHN SANDGREN.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 8.

Controlled by Hanna-Gompers Yunion.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—The city of North Adams is at present a hotbed of pure and simpledom. Here the labor fakir holds full sway. Everybody is held up to pay dues to the fakirs and you can't put a picket on your fence or indulge in the luxury called a "jag" without a "ooniun" card. The Boot and Shoe workers union has one shop here and the only thing that they seem to have accomplished is that the firm using the stamp now works its help until 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, instead of 4 o'clock as they formerly did. There is a lasters' union which, however, is not connected with the National B. & S. union and of course efforts are being made to gather them to the fold. With this end in view Horace Eaton addressed an audience of about 150 shoeworkers in Lasters' Hall, on Friday, January 10.

It was considerably after 8 o'clock when Eaton ambled up the middle aisle. There was no applause. The chairman stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of more thoroughly organizing the shoeworkers. Eaton began by telling that somebody once said: "All things that have ceased to be useful have ceased to exist." But surely his presence in that hall belied the statement. He said he had had a good deal to do with labor unions in the past 20 years and expected to do them some more for 20 years to come. Then he told how he had worked for $3 a day when a boy and how by being "energetic," "industrious," and "faithful" he had worked his way up. He said he had never received an advance in wages in his life. He then put in a strong plea for the down trodden employer who has to put up with the tyranny of the union which grabs him by the throat, presents price list after price list demanding higher wages. "The manufacturer who is most liberal with his help is charged the worst. His life is made so unpleasant by the union that the poor fellow has only two ways left open for him: either go out of business or bust the unions." The manufacturers, he said had a right to ask for a re-adjustment of wages through the union when they found they could not compete with other firms. But in spite of the sufferings which according to Eaton the employer has to endure at the hands of the union it seems that most of them are not only anxious to get the stamp but some are forcing their help into the union against their will. He named eight or ten firms in Lynn who, he said, would adopt the stamp to-morrow if the workers could only be induced to pay dues to Eaton & Company. He said the union now had $45,000 in the national treasury where two years ago there was a debt of $5,000. He also stated that when the Lasters' Union of Lynn withdrew from the national body they owed them $400, which has never been paid. Judging from the present standing of the unions and the progress made recently, he said he expected to have somewhere near to a quarter of a million in the treasury two years from now. "Now," he said, "perhaps you are wondering what we will do with all this money. Let me tell you. One night being unable to sleep and as I lay restlessly tossing in my bed, I fell to thinking about the money and as I was pondering what would be best to do with the vest amount of wealth which will accumulate, an idea struck me. I will take that money, I will lease one of the biggest buildings in the city of Boston for ten years, I will start and incorporate a national bank. I will then proceed to scalp the notes of the manufacturers; I will have my finger on the credit of every shoe manufacturer in the country. Above the bank in the same building I will start a union publishing house. Then I will go out, and all over the sides of this great big building I will plaster in large letters: Boot and Shoemakers' National Bank and Publishing House. I, I will"—but here his breath gave out and he stopped to give his hearers a chance to applaud, but nobody stirred a hand. Then he went on to tell what a great man Horace Eaton is, what he had done for the union and what he would continue to do, because he said "I want to get something out of it. That's why I put in my money and my energy." We don't doubt you Horace, not a bit. He said his program was as follows:

First, cut out child labor; second, establish a minimum wage; third, short hours. After that he will see about raising wages. To illustrate what his union will do for the workers he said: "At present we have a strike on in Montreal. There are not many of them, only about 20 or 22. We pay them a strike benefit of $3.04 a week. Well, five of the men went back to work and we kind of thought the strike was lost, but we kept right on sending that strike money until the manufacturers began to ask: "For God's sake how long is that money going to keep coming?' And now I am firmly convinced that that strike will be won, if through nothing else than the exasperation of the manufacturers in seeing that sum of money come into that place with such regularity."

Before closing he called for questions. Only one was asked, the questioner referring to the way the shoeworkers of North Adams had fared at the hands of the State Board of Arbitration some time ago and expressing his doubts as to the benefits derived for the workers by arbitration. Eaton said that the present board was not the same as that to which the questioner was referring: that since then they had gathered more experience and he was sure that arbitration would be of great benefit to the workers in the future.

CHARLES STOEBER.

Adams, Mass., Jan. 13, 1902.

The "Delirium Tremens" Party, as the Alleged "Socialist" or Social Democratic Party is Called in Pennsylvania, Gets a Black Eye There.

TO THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE—The "Australian Children" here in Erie—that is, the Kangaroo Social Democracy—have made a mess of it by filling certificate of nomination (when they had never been in the field as a Socialist Party), at a regular City Election. When a boy, I attended a side show at a circus, another boy, who dropped in on his way from school, reached into his lunch basket and taking out three soft boiled eggs, gave one to each of the three "Australian Children" there. They knew enough to know that eggs were good to eat, but in the attempt to eat them they made an awful mess, the soft yellow stuff was in their hair, all over their face and hands, and in their idiotic attempts to reach their mouth the stuff ran up their sleeves. The fakir, or manager hearing the fun, came in, and he was furious, offering $25. reward to anyone who would tell who gave the children the eggs. The reward in the case here goes to Section Erie, in that we will save a good sum which we would have spent for lawyer's fees, as we were just about making preparations to file objections to the "Australian Children's" papers. The head child must have a head on him like a cocoanut. Did you ever hear the song of the Kangaroo's Tale, or the Tale of the Kangaroo? It will be heard in the near future. The enclosed clipping tells the tale.

L. M. C.

Erie, Pa., Jan. 14.

A Correction.

To the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE—In publishing the list of presents donated for the DAILY PEOPLE Fair I was given the credit of donating a leather pillow-cover. I wish to correct this error. The pillow-cover was donated by Section Los Angeles. In sending it, I signed my name and address on package, but wrote a letter to Miss Pryor explaining that it was from several members of the Section.

H. J. SCHADE,

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 9.

About Section Hartford.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—To the comrades who so valiantly stood by the S. L. P. in its days of storm and stress it will certainly be pleasing to learn that the storm is receding and the tide of success turning in our favor. I was invited to attend an evening entertainment by Section Hartford, Conn., on December 31 at their headquarters, No. 892 Main street, and was both surprised and pleased to find the Section in such cheerful conditions.

They have excellent headquarters, right in the business part of the city, and it is well equipped for every convenience and the needs of the Party. The membership contains a goodly number of our old war horses, such as Charles Stodel, Fred Fellerman, Henry Flentje, Manee, Lechner, etc., etc. Besides there are many of the younger stalwarts who some day will be leaders of the class-conscious host of American workers, when they are ready to grapple with the beast of capitalism.

The Section has 42 members in good standing and about 80 subscribers for our official organ THE PEOPLE. The financial management of the Section is in good and masterly hands, as may be attested by the fat looking figures of Comrade Fellerman's checkbook drawn upon the Hartford National Bank. The entertainment was an appropriate and interesting one and was enjoyed by all. Section Hartford is a shining example of the way the whole S. L. P. will look before long. We are like the child who had the measles. We are over it and will gain quickly.

M. RUTHER.

Holyoke, Mass., Jan. 13.

Natural Quarrels.

To the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE—A factional fight has broken out among the members of our Cigarmakers Union No. 12 here in Oneida, N. Y. and the circulars which have been sent out by the two factions in open letter correspondence are spicy reading to noncombatants. One of the factions is headed by W. R. Ferguson; to whom is attached the formidable title—Pres., New York State Blue Label League. This circular letter is signed by 27 coadjutors and their term of membership in the Union is given as a sort of guarantee of quality to help along the missing quantity. The statement is made in this circular that the other "gang" is dominated over by a set of "Rule or Ruin Socialists" who "intend to break up the largest Union shop in Oneida, N. Y. from purely selfish motives" and that they have also sent out four men on the road to bunco the Union men of the country out of subscriptions "for the benefit of four Socialistic agitators."

The other circular is headed "AN APPEAL TO JUSTICE" and is signed by the "Advisory Committee" and by the "Officers of the Unions." This circular seems to convey the idea that our old friend Adolf Strasser, has settled the strike of the firm of Powell & Goldstein to the satisfaction of Ferguson, et al, but not to the satisfaction of the Advisory Board, etc. The circular of the Advisory Board is indignant about the Rule or Ruin Socialist allegation and while it admits that 14 of its members are also members in the Local Social Democratic Party, it goes on to say that these 14 agitators are good "Alte Genossen" and also true blue Unionmen. The circular says—"This is not a Socialistic movement, but a strictly Union movement." Friend Strasser, is being denounced as a dictator, and duplicity is also hinted at (old tricks). The bone of contention seems to be a former foreman of the firm by name of Sanders. One faction wants him bounced from the shop and the other wants him to stay as sort of under-foreman. Strasser backs up the latter faction and ordered the men to go back to work saying the Union would back them up in doing so.

ON-LOOKER,

Oneida, N. Y., Jan. 12.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

M. M., DETROIT, MICH.—Send on the "debate." Can't judge whether it should be published until it is seen, and measured, and weighed.

G. C., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Your notice of meeting could not be published. It gave no date for the meeting. All others whom the cap may fit, and they are not a few, are implored to take note.

W. H. J., KEUKA, N. Y.—Such matter, like the "Immortality of the Soul" can not be condensed in a short letter. It is covered in the files of THE PEOPLE.

W. F. H., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—If you can think of a less "vitriolic" term than "organized scabbery" to convey the idea, let's have it. Your letter shows, however, that what you really object to is not the term but the idea. Your opinion that the "Appeal to Reason" is a good "Socialist" paper with 200,000 subscribers, proves the point. You will have to get over the notion that the pending Social Revolution is different from previous ones, and that it differs in that it can be accomplished by chucking the enemy under the chin, and by being all things to all men. Then also you must quit allowing yourself to be stuffed. By the way, did you ever protest with the "200,000" subs "Appeal to Reason" on the score of its indecently stupid language towards this paper and its editor?

S. S., PITTSBURG, PA.—As you have not recently been to Boston, or the Bostonian you quote been recently in your neighborhood, your information must be at least second handed. Either you misunderstood your informant, or your informant misunderstood the Bostonian. Comrade DeLeon never said, to him or anyone else, that the S. T. & L. A. policy of the Party is a mistake. The Comrade holds that policy to be the only correct one at the time it was adopted, and also to-day. But it does not follow from this that the Comrade holds that policy to be a finality. We have his authority to say to you what he said to the Bostonian, and that is that the rapid development of the "Organized Scabbery," disclosing more completely every day almost the truth of the charge that fakir-led pure and simpledom is a wheel in the mechanism of capital, is bound with the time to define the Party's attitude on Trades Unionism infinitely more sharply than that attitude is defined now. The Comrade also stated to the Bostonian that the word "Trades Union" does not convey any definite idea to-day. Not all trades are equally developed, consequently, the Union is not equally futile in the lower trades as it is in the trustified ones. Consequently the same measure can not apply to all to-day, whatever may be the case at a later date.

L. P. N., AKRON, O.—In that respect, the New York Central tunnel accident goes to prove that the Socialist Movement represents the people, represents humanity. But it could not well represent humanity unless it stood unshakable on the rock-bed of the class struggle.

S. H., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Such calmness is not to your credit. Know you not that children remain fearless at junctures when men grow alarmed? The child's fearlessness proceeds from narrowness of information. You would be less calm if you had a proper understanding of the situation created by capitalism.

N. W., CINCINNATI, O.—Can't accept your method. We prefer that which "calls a spade a spade, and the acts of fools but folly." Moreover, experience tells us that the most cruel of people are just those who "don't like hard words."

C. R. E., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—1st: More than one breeze, blowing from hostile camps, carried with it whisperings to the effect that the S. L. P. was "disgusted with its Alliance policy." Whisperings must not always be ignored. The falseness of these had to be exposed. There was no better way than by opening the discussion thereon. And the discussion is settling the whispers. Only three letters hostile to the Alliance have so far come in. Of these you have seen two, the third will appear in next issue. Of these three, only two are from Party members, the one signed "Observer" was from a non-Party member. Of the other two, Reid's can hardly be construed to go further than to warn against bestowing all energies on the S. T. & L. A. leaving the S. L. P. without attention. All the other letters that have come in are strong for the Alliance. As they are signed, the slander as to the Party being "disgusted with its Alliance policy" will be thoroughly nailed.

2nd: This discussion has a further purpose. It is not enough to have an overwhelming Party majority for the Alliance. It is well that this majority should fully understand all that is implied in such a policy; that can be learned in no way better than by a full discussion. The hostile letters may be relied on to help bring out the sound reasons for the Party's Alliance policy.

3rd: Only by such discussions can the comrades be well posted on one another.

4th: Finally, if the Alliance could be "hurt," it can't be hurt too soon.

H. N. T., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Granted that our work is destructive. Do you know that by condemning our work on that ground you condemn all work done by yourself? Know you not that there is no work that does not undo some work?

F. H., SHERRODSVILLE, O.—"5-20 Government bonds," means bonds issued by the Government to run 20 years bearing 5 per cent. interest.

"14 A. D.," NEW YORK.—There is no such word as "bonify" in the English language.

S. G., NEW YORK.—1st: The wages question is essentially a political question. The same as workingmen unite in Trades Unions to move as one man in matters of wages their Trades Unions should move as one man in a political direction. To split up on the political field is more disastrous to Labor than to be divided on the economic field.

2nd: The reason why Socialist politics is barred from the Trades Unions is that the pure and simple bodies fail to realize the correctness of the above, and the labor lieutenants of the capitalists in the unions help the error along.

3rd: The only real idea of the Social Democracy is to smash the Socialist Movement. It is animated by bourgeois instincts and by corrupt motives.

F. C., WORCESTER, MASS.—The chap must be ill informed. He who charges the S. L. P. with claiming it is infallible, and argues that that disposes of Carey's Armory treason, must be very ill informed. He would be right if Carey had admitted he was wrong, or his Kangaroo party for him. The fact is, however, that Carey maintains he did right and that he would do it over again, and his party upholds him. It is in view of this that the S. L. P. does not let up. Carey has not manhood enough to admit that he has done a wrong, and he dares not make the admission that would alienate his Democratic backing.

D. G. O., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—A fool should not be answered according to his folly. The man who does not get quite a correct idea of the reliability of your Philadelphia Fred Long for putting his signature over an article to the effect that "Bernstein has no influence whatever among the rank and file of the Social Democratic party of Germany," will never get any correct idea between soberness and delirium tremens. Bernstein is the nominee of the German Social Democracy for the Reichstag from Breslau. The fact is that the German Social Democracy is to-day a Berstein party.

R. H. S., SAN JOSE, CAL.—The question is not whether the Socialists should or should not be united. No sane man disputes that. Socialists should be united. The question is whether people who accept political jobs from Capitalist officials (as done by San Francisco and Cleveland Social Democrats), or who run on Social Democratic and Republican or Democratic tickets (as done by West Hoboken and Worcester Social Democrats), or declare that the conduct of the Organized Scabbery is a "noble waging of the class struggle" (as done by the Social Democrats):—the question is whether such people are Socialists. We say they are not, and treat them for what we say and prove them to be. It would have been infinitely more interesting to hear you upon that subject. If the attitude of this paper will cause you to discontinue your subscription we shall feel sorry,—for your sake.

W. C., COLLINSVILLE, O.—1st: Membership in a Section of the S. L. P. is limited to the jurisdiction of that Section. One who resides outside of the jurisdiction of any Section can become only a member at large.

2nd: The matter of "County Charter" depends wholly upon the make-up of a locality.

E. L. P. NEW YORK.—We are informed that that member of the International Cigarmakers' Union is not dead at all. For what full reasons we have not yet been able to ascertain (but are camping on their trail) the man and his friends found it advisable he should be reported dead. This was done. His family got the death benefit. And he is now in Tampa, Fla., under an assumed name, doing scab-work for the International Union. Are you surprised to see that "Union" bearing the crest of Hanna?

J. A. A., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—It is impossible to answer a charge that "THE PEOPLE and Labor News Company literature is not enough to furnish a proletarian with the knowledge he needs to arrive at clear conclusions" The charge should specify what is wanting. Only then could we profit by the charge if sound; or point out its unsoundness. For instance, THE PEOPLE and Labor News Company literature has nothing upon the root of the Greek verb: that is very interesting knowledge: such knowledge tends to broaden a man's horizon: but such matter has no place in Socialist literature: a demand for it would be unsound. Again for instance, THE PEOPLE and Labor News Company literature has nothing on the subject of pleonastic oratory and vaporous declamation: information to guard against being humbugged by the sound of sounding words should be superfluous. On the other hand, there may be domains of knowledge that the S. L. P. literature is deficient in. To have the Party literature improve on such heads it would be necessary, to have the heads clearly specified. Vague declamation won't do. Our experience is that such complaints usually proceed from folks, who either have not posted themselves on the Party literature, or who have a hankering for the mysticisms that lead away from practical work, hence they hate to be specific. We hold that the Party literature is ample for men of healthy minds and serious, honest purpose. It may be enlarged: but it is not defective.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular session held on Jan. 17, at 2-6 New Reade street. All present. R. Katz in the chair. The financial report for the week ending Jan. 11 showed receipts $35.95; expenditures, $23.79.

A letter was received from the Board of Trustees of the "Daily People" in reply to one sent that body by the N.E.C., wherein information had been asked upon certain points. It was resolved to add the correspondence to the general statement of the N.E.C. that is about to be sent to the sections.

Other communications received were: one from Easton, Pa., asking for a speaker, in regard to which the secretary reported that Comrade Walker of Newark had been selected. One from Pennsylvania State Committee, relative to matters connected with the Circuit. One from Detroit, Mich., reporting a debate with speakers of the "Socialist Party," and promising that full report would be sent for publication. One from Pullman, Ill., containing an offer of agitation work; secretary was instructed to inquire. One from Kentucky State Committee, reporting election of officers, giving general review of the situation and endorsing amendment of Art. proposed by N.E.C. Two from Los Angeles, Cal., about charges against a member and other local matters. One from Section Buffalo, N. Y., reporting election of officers and that vote of censure passed at previous meeting upon N.E.C. had been reconsidered. One from Newark, N.J., containing various complaints; secretary instructed to inquire. One from Allegheny, Pa., endorsing action of N.E.C. proposing to amendment to Art. X. Section Reading, Pa., asking for aid in local contest with Kangs; also stated that appeal had been sent to other sections. Several other sections inquiring as to whether said section had a right to send out such appeals without the sanction of the N.E.C. The secretary reported to have replied that in the absence of any rule providing for such sanction, the sections must use their own judgment. Section San Francisco inquired about matters connected with charges against members; also about the right of a section to appeal from a decision of the State Committee in case of a grievance. Secretary had replied and answer was endorsed. Section Cleveland, Ohio, inquired about printing pamphlet. Section to advised to use its own judgment.

Section Denver, Colo., reported that, in the matter of charges against H. Warnecke, the section had declined to expel Warnecke, but had permitted him to resign his membership. Inquiries as to whether or not the section had the right to accept the resignation under the circumstances had been answered to the effect that it had. Answer endorsed. Section Newport News, Va., asked for information upon constitutional points. The reply made thereto was endorsed.

The Rhode Island and Missiouri State Committees reported election of officers. Election of officers was also reported by the following sections: Passaic County, N. J.; Springfield, Mass.; New Bedford, Mass.; Albany, N. Y.; St. Louis, Mo.; Troy, N. Y.; Cambridge, Mass.; Somerville, Mass.; Belleville, Ill.

Adolph Comans and Anton Hoelzer, both of Jenny Lind, Ark., made application for membership at large. Granted. Adjourned.

Julius Hammer, Rec. Sec'y.

Canadian S. L. P.

London, Ont., Jan. 13.—Regular meeting of the N. E. C. W. Corbin in the chair, Haselgrove absent without excuse. Minutes of previous meeting read and accepted.

Communications—From Section Toronto re progress at municipal election; received and answered. From St. Thomas for a speaker, Comrade Darch appointed.

Reports—Secretary repoted sending out the new constitution as amended; for referendum.

New business—A resolution was passed that this committee procure a copy in English of the proceedings of the International Socialist Congress held in Paris for file, also that a communication be sent to the International Socialist Bureau together with such leaflets, etc., as have been used in our campaign work from time to time, showing correctly and distinctively the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada.

J. P. COURTENAY,
Recording Secretary.

Financial Report for the Middle West Circuit for November and December.

RECEIPTS.

November 5—From Ohio S. E. C., per P. C. Christiansen	$20.00
Nov. 11—From Minn. S. E. C., per Charles G. Davidson	15.50
Nov. 22—From Wis. S. E. C. per John Vierthaler	10.00
Nov. 25—From Ohio S. E. C., per P. C. Christiansen	20.00
Dec. 2—From Ill. S. E. C., per M. L. Hiltner	17.45
Dec. 13—From Minn. S. E. C., per Chas. G. Davidson	23.50
Dec. 14—From Ill. S. E. C., per M. L. Hiltner	5.50
Dec. 16—From N. E. C., per Henry Kuhn	25.00
Dec. 17—From Minn. S. E. C. per Chas. G. Davidson	3.00
Dec. 21—From Wis. S. E. C., per John Vierthaler	12.00
Dec. 31—From Ill S. E. C., per M. L. Hiltner	2.75
Dec 31—From Philip Veal for Literature	11.00
Jan. 6—From Ohio, S. E. C., per P. C. Christiansen	25.00
Total	$190.70

If you are getting this paper without having ordering it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

EXPENDITURES.

Nov. 5—To P. O. money order charges	$ .12
Nov. 8—To Philip Veal for week ending Nov. 2	17.88
Nov. 9—To P. O. money order charges	.10
Nov. 20—To Philip Veal for week ending Nov. 9	26.06
Nov. 20—To P. O. money order charges	.12
Nov. 20—To telegram charges	.40
Nov. 26—To Philip Veal for week ending Nov. 16	23.20
Nov. 27—To P. O. money order charges	.12
Dec. 5—To Philip Veal, part payment for week ending Nov. 23	14.00
Dec. 6—To money order charges	.10
Dec. 10—To Philip Veal, part payment for week ending Nov. 23	21.52
Dec. 11—To P. O. money order charges	.12
Dec. 11—To pastage	.26
Dec. 17—To Philip Veal for the weeks ending Nov. 30 and Dec. 7	50.80
Dec. 18—To P. O. money order charges	.15
Dec. 20—To Philip Veal, part payment for week ending Dec. 14	25.00
Dec. 31—To Philip Veal, part paymen for week ending Dec. 14	.05
Dec. 31—To Labor News Co. for literature	7.50
Dec. 31—To postage	.24
Total	$188.64

Total Receipts	$190.70
Total Expenditures	188.64
Balance on hand	$2.06

LITERATURE ACCOUNT.

Number of copies on hand Nov. 1,	290
Sold by Philip Veal	250
Balance unsold	40

The remaining 40 copies were left by Philip Veal with Section Springfield, Ill; said Section to pay for same at regular Section price.

Indebtedness of Middle West Circuit:

To Philip Veal for the week ending Dec. 21	$33.32
To Philip Veal for the half week ending Dec. 25	29.10
Total	$62.42

As Indiana S. E. C. will take charge of the circuit for the ensuing six months, all communications and contributions pertaining to the Middle West Circuit should be addressed to E. Viewegh, 808 Iowa street, Indianapolis, Ind.

JOHN D. GOERKE, Sec'y,
Cleveland, O., Jan. 8, 1902.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter, Sept. 8, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged	$4814.46
Branch Elizabeth, Section Union Co., N. J.	25.00
C. D. Lavin, Kern City, Cal.	1.00
Section Louisville, Ky.	1.00
Wilkinsburg Branch, Section Allegheny Co., Pa., $2.; C. E. Leisinger, $1; James A. McConnell, 50c.	3.50
Sozialistiche Lidertafel, Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
Section Cambridge, Mass. (This sum, together with $8.00, acknowledged in the DAILY PEOPLE of October 27, 1901, was donated by the following: J. W. Ducharme, $1.50; E. E. Chester, $1.50; N. T. Fugelstad, 1.50; A. Steidel, $1.00; A. Johnson $1.00; L. Barman, 50c.; P. Zinsburg, 50c.)	4.50
Section Fall River, Mass.	2.75
Section Troy, N. Y.	9.00
Chris. Anderson, Minneapolis, Minn.	2.00
N. N., N. Y. City	1.00
Thomas Lawry, Homestead, Pa.	10.00
Section Allegheny Co., Pa., net proceeds of Thanksgiving Day Banquet	50.00
Section Allegheny Co., collection made at Headquarters	.50
1st 3d and 5th A. D.'s, N. Y. City Patrick Walsh	.50
23d A. D. City,—P. Twomey 50c.; John J. Murphy, $1.00; John Plamondon, $1.00; C. Rubin, 50c.; Wm. Larson, 50c.; A. Westerberg, 50c.	4.00
Adam Marx, New London, Conn.	.25
Section Bridgeport, Conn.	2.00
A. Vitak, Canton, Ohio	1.00
2d and 4th A. D., N. Y. City: J. Levitch, $1.00; F. Machauer, $1.00.	2.00
Branch East Pittsburg, Section Allegheny County, Pa.: Max Stern, $1.00; James Noon, 50c.	1.50
J. V. Kindia, Section Erie, Pa.	.25
Fred Miller, Pittsburg, Pa.	1.00
Joseph McCormick, Pittsburg, Pa.	1.00
John Tomola	1.00
28th A. D., N. Y. City, Daniel De Leon	15.00
Total	$4,950.21

E. DITTRICH, Cashier.

Abend-Blatt Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$441.95
Simon Cashmaker, Pueblo, Col.	1.00
Steinbach	1.00
J Cohn, Baltimore	.50
M. Miller	.50
Ike Kamerman	4.00
D. J. Hughes, Lynn, Mass.	5.00
Col. by Flaster, Cleveland, O:	
M. Flaster	1.00
I. Nidel	1.00
L. Nidel	.50
M. Fillenbaum	.50
Section, Richmond, County:	
Fred Clark	.35
Z. Bielik	.25
B. Clark	.50
Streikink	.25
M. Druscol	.10
John Mure	.25
Jacob Zinier	1.00
J. Druscol	.50
J. Johnson	.50
Arthur Scot	.25
Joseph Ebret	.10
Col. by Harkavy on list 493:	
Terry Harkavy	.10
Sam Miller	.05
Sam Blumest	.25
Aaron Harkavy	.15
H.	.45
Col. by Frederick on list 200:	
B. Friedman	.25
S. Rosenberg	.15
J. Jaffe	.15
Jacob Seligman	.15
Jacob	.10
Max Herrman	.25
Tillie Fredrick	.10
Henry Handelman	.15
Abelson	1.00
A. Cohn	.25
Louis Nidelman	.25
List 496 by Rotstein:	
S. Mintz	3.00
List 190 by Solomon:	
Max Greenberg	.25
Mrs. Greenberg	.25
John Raymond	.50
A. F.	.50
Y. Spector, Denver, Col.	.25
Stranger	1.00
Total	$470.55

Frank D. Lyon Fund.

Section Union Co., N. J., Branch Elizabeth	$ 1.00
Sympathizer, St. Louis, Mo.	1.00
John Lidberg, St. Paul, Minn.	1.00
Section New Bedford, Mass.	1.08
Adam Marx, New London, Conn	.25
Fred Larson, Deer Creek, Okla.	1.00
Section Butler, Ohio	1.00
W. J. York, Denver, Col.	.25
Total	$ 6.58
Previously acknowledged	$403.77
Grand total	$410.35

HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.

D. A. 19, Attention.

The next regular meeting of D. A. 19 will be held in S. L. P. headquarters, Lynn, Mass., corner of Munroe and Market streets, Sunday, January 26, at 12 M. sharp. This means that the meeting is called for 12 o'clock, not 2, 3, 4 or 5 o'clock. Every delegate should be there on time without fail at 12 M., January 26.

M. T. BERRY,
Organizer D. A. 19.

Section Easton, Pa., S. L. P.

Agitation meetings are held every Sunday, 2 p.m. at our headquarters, 464 Northampton St. Good speakers address the meetings. General public invited.

The officers of the Section:
Organizer—John Kahr.
Recording Secretary—Jas. R. Powers.
Financial Secretary—Paul Richter.
Treasurer—Erusf Thoma.
Grievance Committee—John J. Powers, Edward Conroy and Aeg. Schuellen.
Auditing Committee—John Kahr, Jos. Mattes and Gelhart Reuiners.

JOHN KAHR, Organizer,
Thirteenth and Cemetery Ave.,
Easton, Pa.

Missouri State Committee.

The annual election of officers of Missouri State Committee resulted as follows:

Chairman—Wm. Bilsbarrow.
Secretary—E. C. Dieckmann, No. 20 South Fourth street, St. Louis.
Recording Secretary—Charles Grupp.
Financial Secretary—J. F. Graber.

Richmond, Va.

At a special session of Section Richmond, S. L. P., held at Dabney's Hall, Third and Broad streets, this city the following comrades were elected to the following offices:

Organizer, Alexander B. McCulloch, 523 West Tenth street, Manchester.
Recording Secretary—Thomas A. Hollins, 1813 Fairmount avenue, Richmond, Va.
Literary Agent—J. E. Madison, Lewis and Hollings streets.
Financial Secretary and Treasurer—E. Pilsworth, 1813 Fairmount avenue.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Section Minneapolis has elected officers for the next six months as follows: Organizer, J. W. Johnson, 12 Twentieth avenue, S.; Secretary, Theo. Zollner; financial secretary, W. B. Hammond; Treasurer, Martin Hanson; Literary agent, Mrs. O. M. Johnson, 1931 Bluff street.

Pittsburg Alliance Fair.

Comrades—An apology is due to the readers of the Party Organs for our tardiness in reporting the final outcome of the Fair and Concert held by Pittsburg District Alliance, No. 15, S. T. & L. A. The delay was due to the immense amount of work which had to be accomplished during the past few weeks.

The Fair was a grand success, both socially and financially.

Presents came in from all parts of the conutry in such promusion that it kept us busy opening boxes, barrels and packages.

The ladies and comrades who had been detailed to take charge of the various booths and counters displayed a vim and vigor which far outstripped their efforts of all previous occasions.

The readers of the Party Organs who had been asked to assist us by selling tickets, worked with a will, and the lavish manner in which the patrons of the Fair spent their money, plainly showed that each and every visitor was heart and soul with us in our efforts to annihilate the labor fakirs.

Sufficient funds were raised to allow us to follow out our intention of putting at least one organizer into the coal fields of Western Pennsylvania for some little time, and it only remains for those who have not as yet settled for their tickets to make their returns as soon as passible, as every additional dollar which now comes in, means that the organizer will remain out that much longer.

Extending our thanks to all those who so nobly assisted us, we are, Yours fraternally, D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A.

WM. J. EBERLE, Organizer.

PRESENTS TO D. A. 15 FAIR.

The following donations to the fair of D. A. 15, Pittsburg, were not previously reported.

From Pittsburg, Pa., Lawrence Henke, 26 tissue paper umbrellas; Fred. Uhl, 1 toy safe; E. Sibiakoffsky, 1 box fine toilet soap, 2 bottles perfume, 1 box perfume, 1 bottle Eliteine, 3 finger nail brushes, 2 tooth brushes, 4 cakes of soap, 2 bottles Vaseline, 1 stick of shaving soap, 1 pocket comb and 1 large comb; Pat Rowan, 1 blackthorn cane; Miss Sadie Davis, 1 hand embroidered doily; Wm. Nice, 1 water set; Miss Lizzie Morgan, 1 dresser scarf; Miss Stella Morgan, 1 embroidered picture frame; Edward Messer, 1 umbrella; Thomas Yochum, 1 crepe paper mantle cover, and 1 dresser cover; Miss Vera Miller, 1 fine hand embroidered cushion; W. P. Smith, 1 hand painted water color and frame; Mrs. John Newman, 1 silver sugar bowl; 1 silver cream pitcher, 1 box chewing gum, 1 pair sleeve holders and 1 china glove box; Mrs. Summers, 2 pair leather gloves and 2 linen handkerchiefs; Mrs. Wm. J. Eberle, 1 centre table; Miss Edna Frey, 1 handkerchief; Mrs. John McCall, 1 crazy patch pillow cover, J. L. Rosemeyer, 1 hand painted water color and frame and 1 needle work thermometer; Edward Messer, 1 Easel picture; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Frank, 1 fine cake and 2 extra large Havana cigars; John F. Taylor, 1 picture and frame; Gustav Bachman, fifty cents; J. S. Bergman, 2 books; J. Ackerman, fifty cents; Wm. G. Cowan, two dollars.

From Allegheny, Pa.—Fred. Stotz, 1 leather record book; Miss Sadie Engel, 1 sewing box and 1 pin cushion; Enos Schwartz, two dollars; Mrs. Steitz, 1 framed picture; Mrs. Duffy, 1 dresser dresser scarf; Mrs. Hayden Morgan, 6 panel pictures, 1 toilet bottle and 1 bundle Sweet Sixteen; Mrs. H. A. J. Brown, 1 shell ash tray and furnished material and labor power required in dressing two baby dolls; Mrs. N. White, 1 bracelet, 1 necklace, 2 brochet pins, 6 scarf stick pins and 1 doz. collar buttons; Clemens Bickert, 1 German Love Letter Writer, 1 book of German Poems, 1 German 1902 Calendar, and 1 set of German and English Self Instructions; Mrs. F. J. Putnam, 1 Fancy Hair Pin Holder; Wendell Stockdale, 1 book; Geo. A. Brown, 1 nickel plated easel and 1 nickel plated towel rack.

From New York City.—From various New York comrades, 37 books; Julian Pierce, seventy-five cents; W. L. Brower, 9 sea kelp ornaments; Mrs. Keep, 1 book; Mrs. Marie Brauckman, 6 ties, 1 leather photo frame and 1 fancy embroidered pillow; Mrs. Joseph Malament Brooklyn, 1 leather belt, 1 aluminum paper weight and 1 brochet pin; Mrs. C. Barthel, 1 hand painted silk pillow; M. Heyman, 2 Welsbach lamps and 9 mantles; Miss Zipfel, 1 butter dish; 1 doll. (Watcher of the Barrel), N. Y. Labor News Company, 3 Liberty statues and pedestals and 1 Volks Kalender; Miss M. Barthel, 1 German Zither; Mrs. Annie Fouroff, 1 lace table cover; Miss Sophie Moren, 1 fancy dresser scarf; Mrs. J. Edelman, 1 black lace fan; Eckstein Bros., 3 leather cigar cases, 2 leather cigarette cases, 2 boxes Yale Mixture, 2 small and one large snuff boxes, 6 pipes, 2 Meerschaum and 1 amber cigar tube; Henry Harris, 1 bundle of songs; 16th Assembly District, one dollar.

Penn Station, Pa.—A. Dertinger, 1 canary bird and cage, and 1 meerschaum pipe; Margaret Dertinger, 1 pillow and 2 dollies.

Altoona, Pa.—Donald L. Munro, 1 fine bird's eye maple spirit level and 1 machinist's hammer; Mrs Donald L. Munro, 2 fine head rests; Mrs. Larson, 2 baby hoods.

Hartford, Conn.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Giergiusky, 1 framed picture; William Mentze, 1 teapot; Mrs. C. S. Stodel, 1 combination stocking bag and contents; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Flantze, 1 leatherette shopping-bag; S. G. Harrison, 3 bicycle pumps; Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Harnison, 2 boxes plug cut tobacco and 1 pin cushion; Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Brewer, 1 pin cushion; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Menee, 1 set pin balls and 1 whisk broom and holder; C. J. Stodel, 1 box cigars; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Muir, 1 whisk broom and holder; Clara J. Beuer, 1 towel hanger and towels; Mrs. J. Breuer, 2 aprons; B. Beller, 12 small pictures.

Banksville, Pa.—Mrs. Herbert Bellingham, 1 hand-made quilt.

Edward R. Munro, Wilkinsburg, Pa.—1 heavy hand-knit woollen shawl; C. H. Jacobson, Kane, Pa.—1 large American flag, 1 picture bag and 1 American bulldog revolver; Mrs. William Adams, Wilmerding, Pa.—1 hand crochet shawl; Mrs. Peter Forster, Wilmerding, Pa.—1 fruit cake; Miss Skager, McKeesport, Pa.—1 centre piece; L. F. Dorr, Walkers Mills, Pa.—1 picture and frame; Comrades Dixon and Buchagen, East Liverpool, Ohio—thirteen Arm and Hammer shaving mugs; William McKay, Sharon, Pa.—fifty cents; Fred. Uhlman, Erie, Pa.—1 dollar; L. M. Cunningham, Erie, Pa.—1 fine hardwood jardiniere stand; Ernest Teichert, Greensburg, Pa.—2 hens and 1 rooster; from Indianapolis, Ind.—Mrs. Kappmeyer, 1 apron; Mrs. Viewegh, 1 dresser scarf; Misses Hammerle, 1 picture gallery; Mrs. Peter Hammerle, 1 book; Mrs. Frank Janke, 2 French briar pipes; F. Jordan, 36 cents (expressage); Mrs. Katharine Hammerle, Indianapolis, Ind.—1 dressed doll and 1 baby's woollen jacket; Mrs Chas. Zolot, Peekskill, N. Y.—5 hand-made woollen doilies; Section Colorado Springs, 2 2 hand-painted photos of Rocky Mountain scenery; E. J. Morin, Duluth, Minn. —1 S. L. P. stick pin engraved on a dime; Mrs. P. Friesma, Jr., Detroit, Mich.—1 silver-plated soap dish, 1 fancy head-rest and 2 pair hand-knit ladies' slippers; Section Jeannette, Pa.—1 berry dish; Herman Spittal, Erie, Pa.—1 paper rack; Mrs. Max Stern, East Pittsburg, Pa.—1 picture frame, with hand-embroidered mat; Morris Winkler, Lawrence, Mass.—1 paper copy Socialist Almanac; Harry Hoyes, Belle Vernon, Pa.—one dollar; Mrs. W. A. McCandless, Emsworth, Pa.— embroidered picture-frame; Hamlet Jackson, Brinton, Pa.—1 hand-embroidered pillow; George F. Spettel, St. Paul, Minn.—1 silver watch charm, with a record; Miss Mary Carroll, McKeesport, Pa.—1 pillow cover; Mrs. W. H. Thomas, Buena Vista, Pa.—1 child's hood; Mrs. J. C. Schablik, Banning, Pa. —1 pillow cover; J. T. L. Remley, Indianapolis, Ind.—1 heavy nickel plated solid brass plummet; J. Ackerman, Pittsburg, Pa.—fifty cents.

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
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Tarrytown, New York.

A branch of Section Westchester County S. L. P. was organized at Tarrytown, N. Y. on January 14 by Peter Jacobson organizer of the section. The following were elected officers of the branch:

Charles Hanel, Organizer.
J. Rosenblatt, Treasurer.
James Cruger, Secretary.
H. Kadish, Literary Agent.

Canton, Ohio.

Section Canton, S. L. P., at its regular meeting, held January 12, elected the following officers for the ensuing six months:

Organizer—Charles Pfirrman.
Recording Secretary—J. Harry Jackson.
Financial Secretary—T. A. Goerke.
Treasurer—Ben. L. Parry.
Literary Agent—John H. T. Juergens.
Auditing Committee—H.O.Bucklin and Alois Treybal.
Grievance Committee—Parry, Goerke and C. Ballo.
Agitation Committee—Pfirrman, Parry and Juergens.
Agent for THE PEOPLE—Charles Pfirrman, 603 Elizabeth street.

The Section meets every second and fourth Sunday in the month at Union Hall, 115 N. Piedmont St.

Entertainment Committee of Greater Boston.

All members of this committee are requested to assemble at Everett headquarters on Sunday, January 26, at 3 P. M. sharp; business of importance to be transacted. Tickets for Commune Festival will be ready for distribution, and in order to make this event a financial success everybody must take hold of the work. Sections whose representatives do not attend to their duties on this committee should immediately elect others.

CHAS. A. JOHNSON,
Chairman.
ALBERT M. GRANT,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Section Philadelphia will hold an adjourned meeting Sunday, January 26th. 2:30 p. m., sharp. Morning Star Hall Ninth and Callowhill street. Business of importance. Every comrade is requested to attend.

Sam Clark,
Organizer.

Public Lectures in Buffalo.

Section Erie County, N. Y., has made arrangements for a series of public lectures and discussions to be held every first and third SATURDAY at 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome. Admission free.

February 1.—"The Recent New York Conference of Capitalists and Labor Leaders," by L. A. Armstrong.

In same hall every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock are held the public lectures of the Buffalo Labor Lyceum. Everybody is invited to attend them. Admission is free.

January 26.—"Anarchy, Its Cause and Cure," by J. D. Golden.

Everett, Mass., Lectures.

A course of lectures will be held by Section Everett of the Socialist Labor Party, at their headquarters, No. 154 School street, room 3, Everett, and Wednesday evenings.

The subjects and speakers are as follows:

January 22.—"The Beast Behind Czolgosz," speaker Charles Cool.

January 29th: "The Effect of Machinery on Labor," by M. G. Powers.

At the close of the lectures the meeting will be open for a general discussion.

Free Lectures in Cleveland, Ohio.

All workingmen of Cleveland, Ohio, are cordially invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Schloss' Hall, No. 356 Ontario street, top floor (German-American Bank Building). Following are the subjects:

January 26.—"What is Socialism?" speaker Jos. Gable.

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg, Pa.

Workingmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday, 3 P. M., at Socialist Headquarters, No. 111 Market street:

January 26.—H. A. J. Brown: "The Materialist Conception of History."

ENROLLMENT FIGURES.

Socialist Labor Party Beat the Kangaroos by 400.

The Bureau of Elections has compiled statistics on the enrollment in Manhattan Borough at the last election. Out of a total vote of 310,131, there were 115,265 voters who failed to identify themselves with any party. It was in this aggregation that the Fusion ticket got its majority.

The total enrolment in the thirty-four Assembly Districts of Manhattan was as follows:

Democrats	111,954
Republicans	78,527
Socialist-Labor	2,082
Social Democracy	1,078
Prohibition	625

The greatest disparity between Republicans and Democrats enrolled appears in the Second Assembly District, where "Big Tom" Foley snatched the Tammany leadership from Paddy Diver. In this district there are enrolled 5,251 Democrats and 827 Republicans.

It is noticeable that the Kangaroos do not enroll at all in proportion to the vote that they polled. This is because most of them voted a spite vote against the S. L. P. When it comes to telling the world what he believes in, the Kangaroo is not in it. The number of enrolled voters as it is, is far in excess of their real strength. As already shown in THE PEOPLE the Bureau of Elections credited them with enrollments belonging to the S. L. P.

Startling Increase of Child Labor.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—According to the annual report of the State Factory Commission, the employment of child labor in Illinois has increased 39 per cent. in the last year. In 1900 the inspectors found 14,256 children at work in the factories and in 1901 the number had grown to 19,839, an increase of 5,583.

During that time the increase in manufacture was only 9 per cent. and of women employed 16 per cent. The gain in the total employed was 12 per cent., or less than a third of the increased child labor. There were 369,804 men at work in 1901, a gain of 33,046, and 94,529 women, an increase of 12,951.

Of all the labor found in the factories of the State the percentage of children was 4.1 per cent. last year and 3.3 per cent. the year before. There was no increase of anyof the statistics to compare with the rapid increase of child labor.

The total number of convictions on account of disobedience of the child labor law was 725. The total of fines assessed amounts to $8,987, collected from 389 persons. The number of places inspected was 17,219.

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A JEWISH DAILY.

THE ARBEITER-ZEITUNG.
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